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PHAR story

THE AUSTRALASIAN Journal of Pharmacy

With which is Incorporated

The Australasian Chemist and Druggist.

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are absolutely free from all harmful bacteria, and are made ready for use with boiled water.

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Prepared from specially selected long fibre which is entirely freed from natural fat and purified in a manner which produces a perfect absorbent—neutral and characterised by its fineness and softness of texture.

SEABURY'S SUPERFINE EXTRA QUALITY

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Nett	...	£4	9 3

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LESS 15% DISCOUNT	...	0	16 8
Nett	...	£4	14 4

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

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Descriptive literature, also terms for export shipments, may be had upon application to the manufacturers.

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ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

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IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO.

Send your formulæ and state quantity required. We will quote by return mail.

The CROWN CHEMICAL Co.

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" CUBEBS
" DILL
" ORRIS
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" LAVENDER
" PENNYROYAL
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" GERANIUM
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Pressed at Messina

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" LEMON
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"Hunyadi Janos has invariably shown itself an effectual and reliable aperient, which I recommend to the exclusion of all others. Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms, even if used continuously for years."

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CONDY'S FLUID

AND

CONDY'S CRYSTALS

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NO PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Twenty-nine Injunctions, with damages and costs, have been obtained against chemists who sold Permanganate of Potash in execution of orders for "Condy's Fluid" and "Condy's Crystals."

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CONDY & MITCHELL, Ltd., 65, Goswell Rd, LONDON, ENG.

THE AUSTRALASIAN

Journal of Pharmacy.

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No. 295. JULY 20TH, 1910. Vol. XXV.

ENGLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 4th June, 1910.

DEATH OF MR. MICHAEL CARTEIGHE.

By the death of Mr. Michael Carteighe, which occurred on May 30, British pharmacy has been robbed of one of its most interesting personalities. For nearly half a century, he has been associated with Bloomsbury Square in an official capacity, first as auditor to the Society in 1864, as a member of the Council in 1866, a member of the Board of Examiners 1869-1881, and a member of the Council from 1881 until his death. For fourteen consecutive years he occupied the position of president of the Society, and on his retirement in 1896 he was the recipient of congratulatory letters from all parts of the Kingdom. Throughout the whole of his connection with pharmacy, he was an untiring and devoted servant in its service. The impress of his dominant personality is imprinted on pretty well everything that was done during his long period of office, and it is generally acknowledged that since the days of Jacob Bell, no other pharmacist has achieved so much for the craft, or rendered such conspicuous service in its interests as Michael Carteighe. His broad, bluff exterior hid a warm Celtic heart, which was

ever ready to respond to the calls of charity and benevolence. Though critics at many times have differed from his opinions, the voice of criticism has been silenced at death, and overshadowed by the unanimous tribute paid to his unswerving devotion and self-sacrificing efforts in the interests of the cause he loved so much. In business life he was a member of the old-established Bond-street firm of Dinneford and Co., with which he continued his connection till 1907, when ill-health compelled him to retire. A further illness in 1908 robbed him of his sight, and this sad deprivation for a time shut him out from a participation in pharmaceutical affairs, but in January last he returned to his duties as a member of the Council, and although quite blind was a regular attendant at all the meetings. This he continued to do until right up to the last, his energy and acuteness of intellect often astonishing his fellow councillors. In the 69 years of his life, he crowded in such a monument of work that pages might be written without describing more than a part of it. Cheerful in disposition, charitable by nature, of great physical virility, possessed of unfailing courage, and endowed with great mental gifts, his death is an irreparable loss to pharmacy in all parts of the Empire, and the record of his achievements will be remembered long after the present generation of pharmacists has ceased to be. As a mark of respect to his memory, the Society's premises in both London and Edinburgh were closed on the day of the funeral, and the large number who attended at the graveside was a last and fitting tribute to the memory of a man who out of the great store of his mental and physical abilities gave his very best to pharmacy.

THE JUNE COUNCIL MEETING.

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, held on June 1, the annual election of office-bearers for the year took place. Mr. J. F. Harrington was unanimously re-elected president, and the same courtesy was extended to Mr. W. L. Currie, who was re-elected vice-president, whilst Mr. W. H. Gibson, who was chosen to succeed Mr. Hills on his retirement last year, was re-appointed honorary treasurer. The president referred to the great loss the Council had sustained by the death of Mr. Michael Carteighe. The vacant chair and the draped portrait on the wall were the inadequate outward marks of respect the Council was showing to one of their most distinguished members. Speaking with emotion, Mr. Harrington briefly recounted the many excellent qualities the deceased gentleman possessed, and after a number of his colleagues had spoken in a similar strain, the following resolution of regret was put and carried in silence, all the members standing:—

"That this Council, whilst recording the overwhelming loss sustained by the death of Mr. Michael Carteighe, desires to recall with a sense of profound gratitude the unexampled services freely given by him to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, to pharmacy, and to pharmacists during more than forty years' consistent endeavour to advance the interests of the calling which he loved and adorned. The members of the Council have to mourn the removal of a beloved colleague and former leader, a sympathetic helper, and an unfailing friend; and to each of them the personality of Michael Carteighe, as well as the work he accomplished or attempted, will ever remain glorious and inspiriting memories—imperishable mementoes of a strong, large-hearted, and noble-minded fellow-worker."

PHARMACISTS' BOTTLES AS MEASURES.

In a case which came before the Divisional Court of the King's Bench, the last week in May, the question of the scope of the Weights and Measures Act was under consideration, and from the decision given it appears that this is more embracing than was formerly supposed. According to the dictum of the Court, if a bottle, can, or other receptable is filled for the sale of a liquid by measure, the receptacle itself must be regarded as a measure, and such being the case must be accurate, and bear the stamp of an inspector, unless, of course, a standard measure is first used to measure the liquid before pouring into the bottle. The request by a customer for "a gallon of distilled water," or "half-a-pint of castor oil," must be executed by means of a properly standardised measure. A pharmacist is not legally entitled to assume that a "gallon jar" or a "half-pint bottle" will necessarily hold the required quantity. If he uses these vessels as a gauge in this manner they must be regarded as measures, and consequently is liable under the Act for using an unstamped (and possibly unjust) measure. In such a case, the pharmacist is advised to measure out the quantity first in a stamped measure, and then pour the liquid into the bottle or other receptacle. If the bottle will not hold a measured half-pint, then its contents must not be sold as half-a-pint. This interesting question arose in connection with a

prosecution instituted by the Middlesex County Council against a milkman who had filled an ordinary "pint" milk-can direct from the tap of a larger can in his cart, and had sold the milk as a "pint."

MEDICAL REFORM.

In view of the probable early appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into unqualified medical practice, pharmacists have noted with interest the result of a case just decided, in which a medical man has had to pay heavy damages for a dispensing error, which resulted in the death of a woman. The facts of the case, which was heard at the London Sheriff's Court on June 1, were that a Mrs. Pratt, wife of Mr. James Pratt, stage manager, and the plaintiff in the case, consulted Dr. Fletcher, of Fulham, and was given a bottle of medicine by him for indigestion. After taking portion of it, she became ill, and was seized with agonising pains. Dr. Fletcher was summoned, and used the stomach pump, without avail. He then left the house, but before doing so took the bottle of medicine into the scullery and filled it with water. Another doctor was called in, and immediately perceived that Mrs. Pratt had died from strychnine poisoning. Dr. Fletcher gave evidence, and admitted that the death was due to strychnine poisoning. He did not fill up the bottle to destroy traces of his error, but to prevent others being poisoned. The jury assessed damages at £214 11s. 6d.—£50 for the husband, £50 for each of the three children under age, and £14 11s. 6d. expenses.

CHEMIST'S APPRENTICE SUES HIS EMPLOYER.

At Manchester County Court, on May 11, Alfred Bailey and Norman Alfred Bailey, his son, of Wilmslow, claimed £100 damages for the alleged wrongful dismissal of the latter during a term of apprenticeship, from Alfred Jeans, who trades as Jeans and Co., chemists and druggists, Manchester. The judge was informed that the apprenticeship was entered into in February, 1906, and ended this year. The plaintiff said that the youth, instead of being taught how to read and attend to prescriptions, was set to labouring and other tasks, with the result that he was virtually still as ignorant of a chemist's business as when he joined the defendant. On September 11 an assistant in the shop told him to do a task which, he asserted, should have been done by another, and used such language that the youth refused, whereupon, it was alleged, the defendant sent him away, and told him not to go there again. Counsel for plaintiffs contended that even if the youth had refused to do work he should have done, his employer could not discharge him while he was yet an apprentice. For the defence, Mr. Jeans stated that both he and his qualified assistants had tried to teach the youth the business, and that his want of knowledge was due to his not having taken an interest in his work. He was not actually dismissed, but was told he would have to go if he refused to do his work. On defendant's behalf it was urged that, whilst an employer could not dismiss an apprentice who paid a premium and received no wages, he could dismiss where, as in this case, there was no premium and wages were paid. His Honour decided that the dismissal was unjustifiable. Doubtless the boy had somewhat exaggerated his case, but the evidence indicated that he had not had anything like the systematic and proper attention which should have been given by a chemist to his apprentice. Damages, however, should not be heavy, because the father might have intervened at an early date. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for £21 and costs.

QUEENSLAND AND IMPERIAL RECIPROCITY.

Commenting on the action of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland in deciding to amend section 20 of the Pharmacy Act, 1884, so as to make it optional, instead of compulsory, for the Board to accept British diplomas, the *Pharmaceutical Journal* states that "it is difficult to imagine that the members of the Board can have decided to take steps which might endanger the friendly relationship which has always existed between the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Pharmacy Boards of Australasia. The object of the motion is presumably to hasten the framing and passing of bye-laws under section IV. of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, which empowers the British Society to make bye-laws providing for the registration, upon payment of the prescribed fee, as pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists under the Pharmacy Act, 1852 and 1868, without examination, of any persons holding colonial diplomas . . . . . who produce evidence satisfactory to the Council of the Society that they are persons of sufficient skill and knowledge to be so registered. The attitude of some members of the Pharmaceutical Board of Queensland indicates impatience, to say the least, and it is to be hoped we may learn that wiser counsels have prevailed."

THE SIXTEENTH CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION.

organised by your contemporary the "British and Colonial Druggist," was opened on May 9 by Mrs. J. C. Umney, after a short speech by Mr. Charles Umney. During the time it remained open, the exhibition was the centre of attraction for pharmacists in all parts of of the country, and the consensus of opinion was that the character of the exhibits was brighter and more diverse than ever. The sad death of King Edward VII., however, on May 7, cast a gloom over the community, which even the manifold attractions of the many exhibits could not dispel. Amongst the many artistically arranged stands which were a feature of the exhibition, the following were conspicuously attractive:—PARKE, DAVIS AND CO., general products and a meritorious display of their well-known Euthymol preparations: WYLEY'S LIMITED, Coventry, with a comprehensive show of fine chemicals and pharmaceuticals, including Formalin Tropels, and other well-made compressed lozenges of antiseptic value for throat treatment; AERATORS LIMITED, a handsome exhibit, showing all the latest novelties of Sparklet accessories, as well as the older-established lines; BRAND AND CO. LTD., invalids' foods, meat essences, and similar products, so long associated with their name; SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY LTD., a comprehensive exhibit of the newest packed goods, surgical dressings, gauzes, sanitary towels, etc. One noticed the absence of several of the largest firms, who have probably found that repeated exhibits year after year to the same class of people lose their charm, but their withdrawal made room for several newer firms, who are eager to seize every opportunity to advertise their products.

A SEEDSMAN PROSECUTED.

At the Marylebone County Court, on 12th May, the Pharmaceutical Society sued Messrs. Morle and Co., seedsmen and florists, Finchley-road, for £5, a penalty alleged to have been incurred through the sale of poison in contravention of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Mr. Glyn-Jones, barrister, said an officer of the Society had purchased a bottle of insecticide at the defendants' premises upon which did not appear the name and address of the vendor. The defendants had committed two separate offences, keeping open shop for the sale of poisons, and selling poison without the name of the seller being on the bottle. A witness proved the purchase of the bottle, and said the only name upon it was that of the manufacturer. Mr. T. Tickle, public analyst, said the bottle contained 130 grs. of nicotine, which would be sufficient as a poison to kill a hundred people. His Honour said he regretted the defendants were not represented. It seemed to him that the only offence was not having the name and address on the bottle. Counsel remarked that such an omission might prove very serious in certain circumstances. His Honour: The defendants appear to me to have made a slip, and they must pay for it. There will be judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

GENERAL.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on May 18. The attendance was below the average, and the proceedings occupied only about half the usual time. The President, in the course of his address, made no startling announcements, and he was followed by only two speakers. It was decided to send a message of condolence to King George V. lamenting the death of King Edward VII.

The result of the election for seven members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has resulted in the return of six of the retiring members (Messrs. Newsholme, White, W. H. Gibson, Gifford, Currie, and Hagon), while Dr. Symes, a former member, takes the place of Mr. Rowsell. The highest place among the unsuccessful candidates was occupied by Mr. Bilson, who was only two votes behind Dr. Symes. The two assistant candidates were at the bottom of the poll.

Coroner and the Danger of Headache Powders. — At an inquest held in Westminster, on May 23, it was stated that the dead woman had been in the habit of taking headache powders, and medical evidence was given that these preparations might give some relief, but there was a temptation to take more and more, until they became dangerous. The coroner remarked that what these powders contained was entirly unknown to the general public, who had no warning that they were of a dangerous character. Anyone with the power of observation could see that there was an increase in drug taking—innocently at first, but afterwards leading to a dangerous habit. In this case, the powders seemed to have done no harm, death being due to natural causes. A juror, noting that the powders produced bore no name or address, suggested that all such preparations should be so labelled.

W. J. Bush and Co. Limited. — The report of W. J. Bush and Co. Limited, for the year 1909, states that the accounts show a gross profit of £104,189. After providing for debenture interest, expenses, and directors' remuneration, and making allowance for depreciation, there is a net profit of £27,771, which, with the amount brought forward, makes a total of £36,918 to be dealt with. After deducting the amount required for dividends on the preference shares there remains a balance of £30,668. Merchandise to the value of £2588, held by Messrs. J. Sofio and Company, of Messina, and lying in their warehouse awaiting the company's orders, was destroyed by the earthquake in December, 1908. The directors are of opinion that this company is not liable for the loss, but in view of exceptional circumstances connected with the case, they recommend that the loss be divided, and that an appropriation of the profits for this purpose be made accordingly.

Olive Oil has been the subject of several prosecutions during the month. The principal of these was one instituted by the Yorkshire County Council, under the Merchandise Marks Act, against the London Produce Brokers Co. Ltd., for selling olive oil under an alleged false trade description. After several prolonged hearings and numerous adjournments, the magistrate said that it was not disputed that the oil in question was not olive oil, and that it was adulterated with 80 per cent. of arachis oil, and he commended the Council for bringing forward the prosecution as a warning to traders, and a notice to the public to beware of inferior oil. So far as the Produce Co. was concerned, they had proved to his satisfaction that they had acted innocently, and the summons against them was therefore dismissed.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES.

EXPRESSION OF ALCOHOL CONTENTS IN PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.

T. E. Turner.

I am frequently asked questions by pharmacists with regard to the above. Now, there are two Acts which govern this, the first, the Commerce Act, which is a Commonwealth Act; the second, the Pure Foods Act, which is a State enactment. Under the Commerce Act the amount of the alcohol must be expressed in Proof Terms. For instance, taking a couple of preparations off the shelves, we see that Coleman's Wincarnis is labelled as containing 31 per cent. of spirit, which means that every 100 volumes contain 31 volumes of proof spirit, and we see also that Barry's Tricopherous contains 142 per cent. of proof spirit, which means that every 100 volumes of Tricopherous would make on dilution with water 142 volumes of proof strength, in other words, it is 42 over proof. The customs collect duty accordingly.

Under the Pure Foods Act the percentage of ethylic alcohol must be stated. Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids is labelled "in order to comply with the Pure Foods Act it is necessary to state that it contains over ten per cent. of alcohol for the purposes of preservation." This means that every 100 vols. of Peptonoids contain more than 10 volumes of absolute alcohol.

Let us leave these for a moment and look at the Standards and Regulations proposed and approved by the recent conference of the members of the Food Standard Committee, at Sydney. No. 73 states:—Alcohol.—1. There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing a proprietary medicine sold for internal use by man, which is compounded with ethylic alcohol in greater proportion than $2\frac{1}{2}$ grammes in 100 cubic centimetres, in bold-faced sans-seriff capital type of not less size than six points face measurement, the percentage proportion of alcohol contained in it, expressed in terms of proof spirit, in the following form:—

Alcohol.—This mixture contains not more than (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per centum of alcohol, equivalent to (here insert the number of parts per centum of proof spirit) parts per centum of proof spirit."

This is only recommended to the different bodies. Let us now return to the Pure Foods Act, which concerns us all as pharmacists, and find out how to calculate the percentage of ethylic alcohol in any proprietary we may be putting up. A very simple arithmetical calculation is required. Take an interesting example which was submitted to me. The recipe was—

90%	Alcohol	fl. ʒiv. fs.
60%	,,	fl. ʒii. fl. ʒiii.
15%	,,	O fs.
Aq.		ad O iv.

Misce.

(1) Find the volume of absolute alcohol in the 4 pints.

(a) If 100 fl. ozs. contain 90 fl. ozs., what will $4\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ozs. contain?

$$\frac{4{\cdot}5 \times 90}{100} = 4{\cdot}05$$

(b) If 100 fl. ozs. contain 60 fl. ozs., what will $2\frac{3}{8}$ fl. ozs. contain?

$$\frac{\frac{19}{8} \times 60}{100} = 1{\cdot}425$$

(c) If 100 fl. ozs. contain 15 fl. oz., what will 10 fl. ozs. contain?

$$\frac{15 \times 10}{100} = 1{\cdot}5$$

A total content of 4.05 + 1.425 + 1.5 = 6.975 fl. ozs.

(2) Convert to percentage.—If 80 fl. ozs. of the mixture contain 6.975 fl. ozs. of absolute alcohol (ethyl hydroxide), what will 100 fl. ozs. contain?

$$\frac{100 \times 6{\cdot}975}{80} = 8{\cdot}72 \text{ fl. ozs. nearly.}$$

This not being up to 10 per cent. does not need to be labelled at present.

Under the proposed regulation it would need to be labelled as containing the percentage of absolute alcohol, and the proof equivalent. We must then find out how to change into proof strength, and to do this is very simple. Proof spirit contains 57 per cent of absolute alcohol, and we reason thus:—If the mixture contain 8.72 by volume of alcohol of 100 per cent., how much will it contain of 57 per cent.?

$$\frac{100 \times 8{\cdot}72}{57} = 15{\cdot}3 \text{ nearly of proof.}$$

The label would read:—This mixture contains not more than 8.72 parts per centum of alcohol, equivalent to 15.3 parts per centum of proof spirit.

[Several pharmacists have asked the question, what is "bold-faced sans-seriff capital type of not less than six points face measurement" which has been adopted under the proposed uniform standards as the prescribed type to be used for labelling purposes? As this type will probably be much in demand, the following specimen of the smallest size allowed is appended for general information:—

THIS PREPARATION CONTAINS NOT MORE THAN TEN PARTS PER CENTUM OF ALCOHOL.

—Ed., "A.J.P."]

OINTMENTS AND THEIR MELTING POINTS.

By E. Thorp.

In an old James' "Dispensatory or Pharmacopoeia Universalis," dated 1752, the following recipe occurs for making Unguentum Ophthalmicum Sloanei, or Sir Hans Sloane's opthalmic ointment:—Take of

Prepared Tutty	1 ounce.
Prepared Lapis Hæmatitis ...	2 grains.
Prepared Best Aloes	12 grains.
Prepared Pearl	4 grains.

Put them into a porphry or marble mortar, and rub them with a pestle of the same stone very carefully, and with a sufficiency of viper's grease or fat to make an ointment.

Sir Hans Sloane indicates that "the best method, which has succeeded in facilitating the efficacious use of this ointment, was to bleed and blister in the neck and behind the ears in order to draw off the humours from the eyes, and afterwards to make a drain by issues between the shoulders or a perpetual blister." In these days of modern methods and milled ointments, the system used in days gone by in making an ointment and of its application seems somewhat crude, especially when one considers some of the ingredients composing it. Many of us would have a difficulty in collecting a sufficient number of vipers in order to extract adispose material, and there might be considerable hesitation, even from a medical man's point of view now, in recommending its application as suggested by Sir Hans Sloane 150 years ago. All of us may not be inclined to manufacture our own ointments at the present time, but we may derive some amount of interest in examining the one made for us and of ascertaining that they conform to certain standards.

In the B.P.C. a series of recipes occurs for "Unguenta pro Oculis," and mention is made that each has a melting point of about 35deg. C., all being 1 per cent. in strength of medicament.

Melting points are then some useful guide in examining such when comparisons are made, and an ointment that is strictly made according to the Pharmacopœia will usually be found to vary very little in its melting point.

The method usually adopted is not applicable with every ointment, as it is impossible to obtain a capillary tube of such ones as Gallæ, Gallæ c. Opio, and others, the ingredients separating when heated, and such oint-

ments as menthol, eucalyptus, and others containing volatile materials are apt to give melting points not in strict accordance with the original sample on account of loss by heating.

The following simple method was found to give satisfactory results for many ointments, with the advantage that the sample requires no preliminary heating, except, of course, in the actual taking of its melting point:—

Glass tubes of 5 Mm. diameter and 3 Cm. length were selected, and a small quantity of the ointment filled in up to a 1 Cm. mark on each by inserting the tube into the cold ointment under examination.

The outside of the tube being cleaned, 0.5 gramme mercury was dropped into the open end, the mercury resting on the column of ointment.

The tube was then fastened by an elastic band to the bulb of a sensitive thermometer, and the whole suspended in a flask of cold water over a small Bunsen burner flame, and gently heated up. Directly the sample commences to melt the pressure of mercury forces the ointment out of the lower end of glass tube, and the temperature is read off.

The following ointments examined by the above simple method yielded temperatures as indicated:—

Ung. Boric. ..	.. 41.42° C.	Ung. Hyd. Ammon..	39.40° C.
Ung. Bellad..	.. 35.36° C.	Ung. Hyd. Ox. Rub.	40 41° C.
Ung. Cetacei.	.. 40.41° C.	Ung. Paraffin ..	40.41° C.
Ung. Carbolic	.. 39.40° C.	Ung. Plumbi Acet. ..	44.45° C.
Ung. Canthar.	... 48.49° C.	Ung. Resinæ	59.60° C.
Ung. Eucalypti	.. 41.42° C.	Ung. Staphisagr. ..	43.44 C.
Ung. Gallæ ..	.. 34.35 C.	Ung. Sulphuris ..	35.36° C.
Ung. Gallæ c. Opio..	35 36° C.	Ung. Zinci.	35.36° C.

A systematic and careful examination of the melting points of every ointment may be useful as a means of classification, and would also be indicative of their strength or sophistication, of course, taking other important facts into consideration.—"Pharm. Journal."

VERONAL-SODIUM IN SEA-SICKNESS.

With the many theories advanced to explain the symptoms of sea-sickness, it is not surprising that many lines of treatment have been recommended, writes Dr. Galler, physician to the Hamburg-American line.

According to the most recent and most probable theory, the motions of the ship, to those unaccustomed to them, set up an irritation in the organ of equilibrium (labyrinth). The symptoms on the part of the nervous system and the stomach are best explained in this way, and it is clear that the usual methods of treatment, including the use of a great variety of drugs, have been comparatively ineffectual. The treatment will always remain symptomatic as long as it is impossible to prevent a transmission of the ship's motion to the body. The usual advice includes rest, a proper position of the body (depending on whether there is anemia or congestive hyperemia of the brain), careful administration of food (little fluid), and sedatives and physical measures.

The number of sedatives advocated is large, and many of them are of doubtful value. The most commonly employed drugs are the bromides and valerian, while in severe cases (complicated by pregnancy) morphine may be necessary.

More recently, veronal has been employed extensively. Among others, Schepelmann has published some very encouraging reports.

The author has also used veronal for some time with good results. It seems, however, that the sodium compound, known as veronal-sodium, is still better. It is more soluble in water (1 : 5 as compared to 1 : 45), and hence is more rapidly absorbed. This is certainly a great advantage where there is constant desire to vomit, and where there is a strong tendency to bring up everything introduced into the stomach.

The introduction of large quantities of fluid will by itself favour emesis, but veronal-sodium can be given with very little fluid. The prompt action of the drug is also strongly in its favour.

With long-continued stormy weather, the author gives 0.5 Gm. (7½ grn.) twice within twenty-four hours, with as little water as possible. If the patient can retain the drug for ten minutes, which is usually the case, it is probable that he will not be distressed for the next ten or twelve hours. In mild cases, it is necessary to give the drug only once, preferably after retiring.

Veronal-sodium may be had in the form of powder or tablets. The latter are especially suited for use on board ship, and are preferably broken up so as to ensure their rapid disintegration.

It is but natural that the appearance of sea-sickness cannot always be prevented by the use of veronal-sodium, or that the more severe manifestations are not always removed absolutely; yet there can be no doubt that the drug gives very much relief in the large majority of cases. It, therefore, deserves first place among the drugs carried on board of ship.—"Therap. der Gegenwart." Feb., 1910.

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No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Contributions of any items of interest are invited.

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Readers are respectfully requested to mention this Journal when acting on information obtained from it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Lecture on Australian Gum Trees.—Mr. R. T. Baker, F.L.S., director of the Technological Museum, Sydney, lectured on July 11 to the members of the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, at the Royal Society's hall, on the subject of "Our National Heritage, the Gum Trees." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Baker said that he believed that eventually Australia would supply the whole world with turpentine, as the forests from which this article was extracted in the United States were dwindling, and it would not be many years before the world would look to Australia for the oil, which was obtained from the silver-topped stringy bark. The oils contained in the gum trees were many, and included attar of roses and essence of lemon. It had been recently discovered that phellandrene, a product of the eucalypts, produced a concentrate containing from 80 to 90 per cent. of lead, and this chemical, Mr. Baker predicted, would in future be largely used in working Australian mining "tailings." There were numerous other oils which would one day prove of great marketable value, when the chemist, by careful testing, ascertained the uses to which they were best fitted. Mr. Baker's lecture, which was illustrated by diagrams and fine lantern views, was highly appreciated by the members of the society. On July 14, Mr. Baker delivered an interesting lecture before the members of the Royal Society of Victoria, entitled, "The Australian Pines—A Technological Study."

Substitute for Dutiable Goods. — The Minister of Customs has issued a regulation that as in his opinion Nuxin No. 1, which is a specially deodorised and decolorised stearine of high melting point, obtained from vegetable oils, can be used as a substitute for cocoa butter, and in pursuance of the powers conferred under section 139 of the Customs Act, the Minister has directed that it shall, on importation, be charged with the duty chargeable on cocoa butter.

Cut Rates Upheld by German Courts. —According to the "Canadian Druggist," June, 1910, the United States Consul-General Guenther reports from Frankfort that the Supreme Court of the German Empire has affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court at Leipsig in favour of a department store which was selling certain perfumery goods at cut rate prices. The manufacturers of the articles sought to prevent this. The Leipsig court held: The free commercial traffic allows everybody to sell goods at prices which he chooses to make. The circumstances that he sells at a lower price in order to attract customers is nothing more than the exercise of free competition. The decision is of considerable importance, in view of the efforts made recently in Germany to regulate the prices of proprietary articles.

Confiscated Opium as Liniment. — Dr. Crowther, a member of the board of the Hobart Hospital, at the meeting held on July 10, referred to the large quantity of opium seized and destroyed by the Federal Customs Department, and suggested that this should be handed to the different hospitals to be

used for the purpose of making liniments. Commenting on the suggestion, the Minister of Customs said that he saw no objection to this course provided the necessary precautions were taken. The only difficulty he saw was that the opium was in a form suitable for smoking, and would have to be chemically treated before it could be rendered fit for medicinal use. The subject was purely technical, and if there were any general desire on the part of the hospitals for inquiry into the matter, he would ask Dr. Norris and Mr. W. P. Wilkinson, the Federal Analyst, to furnish him with a report on the matter.

The A.A.A.S. Meeting.—The programme for the 1911 meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Sydney from January 9th to 14th next year has been issued. In the Chemistry section there is a sub-section for pharmacy, of which Mr. T. S. Loney is president, and Mr. A. Forster secretary. Concurrently with the A.A.A.S. meeting, the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference will meet. The dates fixed for holding the conference, coming so near to the Christmas and New Year holidays, will probably prevent as many pharmacists attending the meetings as would be the case if they were held at a more suitable time in the year, but apparently the only way to do this would be by severing the A.P.C. from the A.A.A.S. It is certainly very difficult for pharmacists to leave their businesses immediately after the New Year holidays, which will be kept up on January 2nd and 3rd. Mr. Loney states that the programme of the A.P.C. meeting is in course of preparation, and will be circulated shortly.

Claims of Medicinal Properties for Spirits. — The following order has been issued to the Collector for Customs in the various States by the Department of Trade and Customs, Melbourne, 20th June, 1910:—

Order 1251.

Commerce Act.—Spirits—Claims to Medicinal Properties, re G.O. 1551 (i) (7/9).

The Minister directs that, in regard to Spirits, the description should be confined to the nature of the article and that it cannot be truthfully asserted as a general statement that Spirits are safe and beneficial, and that any statements, direct or indirect, which would infer medicinal properties, claims, etc., are not to be permitted.

2. This direction does not affect any statement as to the purity of the spirit.

3. Importers are to be informed that an observance of these conditions will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st of January next, excepting those spirits in bond on that date.

4. In the meantime, Spirits, complying with the provisions of G.O. 1551 (i) (7/9), and any subsequent instructions, issued under such G.O., are to be delivered.

5. Full publicity is to be given to the above instruction.

6. G.O. 1551 (i) (7/9) is to be amended accordingly. N. LOCKYER.

Patent Medicines and Drugs.—In the Federal House of Representatives on July 8th, Dr. Carty Salmon asked the Minister of Trade and Customs whether special efforts were being made by his Department to deal with the importation of patent medicines and drugs used for particular purposes. Mr. Tudor replied, asking the honorable gentleman to give notice of the question. He knew of no special action that was being taken.

The Late Mr. Michael Carteighe.—The news of the death of Mr. Michael Carteighe has been received with great regret by pharmacists in Victoria, more particularly by those who were acquainted with the great work he did for pharmacy in Great Britain. Over fourteen years ago the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, recognising the invaluable services he had rendered as the occupant of the presidential chair of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the kindly interest he had always taken in Australian pharmaceutical progress, wrote a letter congratulating him on his conspicuous and distinguished services. Mr. Carteighe, in reply, forwarded the following interesting letter, which, in view of the almost universal encomiums expressed in Great Britain, is of more than passing interest to those who have closely followed his strenuous career:—

Dear Sir,—On my return from the Alps, I find waiting for me your gracious letter of July 28th, 1896.

Pray accept my sincere thanks and be so good as to convey to the other members of the Pharmacy Board and your Registrar my appreciation of the honour the Board has conferred upon me by sending their gracefully worded and sympathetic letter of congratulation.

It is encouraging to me to know that the work of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is followed by the Pharmacists of Victoria with so much interest.

I do not deserve all the praise bestowed upon my official work of the past 14 years, but it is none the less a source of pleasure and gratification that your Board, representing the pharmacists of Victoria, have thought me worthy to receive this great compliment.

With the sincerest fraternal greetings to yourself and your colleagues, and earnest wishes for

the advancement and welfare of the Pharmacists of Victoria, believe me, my dear sir,—Yours very gratefully, M. CARTEIGHE.

Alleged Spurious Beecham's Pills.—During the last few days some rather sensational statements have been made with reference to the sale of some large parcels of fraudulent Beecham's Pills. The facts are stated to be that a person calling himself "A. L. Francis," who was staying at a leading Melbourne hotel, and who announced himself as a partner in the firm of Hearon, Squire and Francis, London, commenced operations some three weeks ago by visiting a number of business firms, more especially those connected with the grocery trade, and offering large lines of well-known proprietary medicines, included amongst which were what appeared to be genuine Beecham's Pills. It is a well-known fact that certain proprietary medicines have an established cash value, and any concession, even though small, on the ordinary price, is an inducement to large buyers to purchase. In the case of the goods submitted, they were offered at 11s. per dozen, less 5 per cent. net cash, which is a small concession on the prices usually charged by the wholesale houses. This reduction induced several firms to purchase large parcels. The fact that the paper on which the correspondence with the various firms was written was headed "Hearon, Squire and Francis," led to inquiries being made from Mr. R. P. Francis, of Messrs. Duerdin and Sainsbury, as to the bona fides of "A. L. Francis," the alleged partner. Mr. R. P. Francis stated that the firm of Hearon, Squire and Francis ceased to exist some two years ago, having been amalgamated with the "British Drug Houses Ltd.," and that there were only two persons named Francis connected with this company, both of whom were in England. This led to further investigation, and it was found that the goods sold were a close imitation of genuine Beecham's Pills, both as regards the labelling on the box, and the wrapper in which the box was enclosed. Messrs. Beecham were communicated with by cable, and a reply was received directing that the fullest investigation should be made. This is now being done. In the meantime, the position of buyers of these goods is not an enviable one, as there can be no doubt that such a well-known article, which is known to be spurious, cannot be sold without rendering the person selling liable.

VICTORIA.

Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting of the Board was held on July 13. Present: Mr. Lacey (in the chair) and Messrs. Francis, Ogg, Towl, and Strutt. Apology from Dr. Farmer.

Correspondence.—From a chemist in reference to whom a communication had been addressed bringing under notice a complaint that he was carrying on a branch business without a registered man in charge. The writer stated that he was not aware that he was offending in any way, as both his establishments were under the direct supervision of a registered chemist. If it were found necessary to employ an additional qualified man, he would do so.

A letter was received drawing attention to alleged breaches of the Poisons Act at Echuca. The matter was referred to the police, who replied that all the grocers and storekeepers in the district had been called on and cautioned against committing breaches of the Act.

A. Bell, Inglewood, intimating that a veterinary surgeon practising at Inglewood, had outside his residence the sign, "Drugs sold here," and asking if this could be legally done. A reply was forwarded stating that the Board considered that presuming the veterinary surgeon referred to was registered, he would be within his rights in dispensing medicines and selling drugs for animals under treatment, whether such drugs were poisons or not. The sign "Drugs sold here" was not an offence, as any person might sell drugs which were not included in the Poisons schedule, and the rights of registered veterinary surgeons were further protected by both section 95 of the Medical Act and section 3 of the Poisons Act 1905.

International Congress of Pharmacy, Brussells, September, 1910.—A communication was forwarded by the Chief Secretary in reference to a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor of Victoria, inviting representation at the Congress. The Premier referred the matter to the Under-Secretary, who asked for report from the Registrar of the Board as to whether representation was desirable, and if so, should it be by one representative from each State, or one for the whole of the Commonwealth. After consideration, a report was forwarded stating that except from a scientific point of view, the Board did not consider that representa-

tion would be of any practical value, as the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy in foreign countries differed very materially from those in operation in the Commonwealth, and that as members of Pharmacy Boards all held honorary offices, it was scarcely reasonable to expect a representative to personally incur the loss of time and heavy expenses attendant on such a journey. The Board, without communicating with the other States, could not offer an opinion as to their views on the subject of one representative for the whole of the Commonwealth.

Registrar, Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, forwarding copies of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1904, and amendments.

The following changes of address were notified:—Ernest P. Evans, dispenser Children's Hospital; Wm. A. Rodger, 184 Pitt-street, Sydney; Arthur C. Lewis, 51 York-street, St. Kilda; J. N. Barcham, Portland; Richard Cheeseman, Melrose-street, Sandringham.

Applications for Registration.—The following applicants having furnished the necessary declarations, were registered:—Henry Joseph Murray, Bright; and Isabella Agnes Marshall, 14 South Terrace, Clifton Hill, passed Final Examination, Victoria.

Certificates of Competency under Reciprocity Agreements were granted to Herbert Frowd Spencer, Boulder, W.A., and John Charles Macgregor, Beverley, W.A.

Apprentices' Indentures Registered. — Charles Maxwell Pleasance to Mr. George Pleasance, Prahran; James Gordon Anderson to Mr. J. A. Anderson, Nhill; William Lennox Johnson, to Mr. R. W. Wilkinson, Maryborough.

Names Erased from Pharmaceutical Register.—George Woodhouse, Fitzroy-street, St. Kilda; George Edward Green, Cavendish-street, Geelong, deceased.

The treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

Death of Mr. Michael Carteighe.—The president drew attention to the announcement of the death of Mr. Michael Carteighe, one of the most illustrious and able members, and for many years president of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and referred to the fact that during his career, Mr. Carteighe had frequently rendered valuable advice and assistance in the early days of colonial pharmacy. He mentioned the fact because he thought that some record should be placed on the minutes of the Board's regret at the loss sustained by the death of so conspicuously distinguished a man.

The meeting then adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on July 6. Present: Mr. Rankin (in the chair), and Messrs. Bailey, Church, Francis, Kernot, Owen, Pickford, and Taylor. Apologies from Messrs. Champion and Hughes.

Correspondence.—Mr. Norman Pleasance wrote on behalf of his father, Mr. Charles Pleasance, forwarding his subscription, and requesting that as he had been for over thirty years a continuous member that his name might be transferred to the honorary retiring list. Complied with.

Mr. T. S. Loney, Sydney, in reference to the programme of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, to be held at Sydney, on January 9 to 14, 1911. Mr. Loney pointed out that the only matters which could be discussed were those which came within the scope of the sub-section of Chemistry in the syllabus of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, and that non-scientific matters could not be discussed in connection with this meeting. Mr. Loney said that at the meetings held at Adelaide and Brisbane, no difficulty was experienced on this ground, the scientific papers being read at the A.A.A.S. meeting, and other matters discussed elsewhere. The question as to the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference assuming powers similar to the conferences of 1886 and 1903 appeared to him as scarcely worth consideration, as it would be inconceivable that a voluntary association, such as the Australasian Pharmaceutical Conference, should assume powers which could only be held by properly accredited representatives of duly constituted bodies administering pharmaceutical legislation. In his opinion, the conference was merely an association of persons interested in pharmacy, with objects similar to the British Pharmaceutical Association and American Medical Association, and he believed that it did good work in bringing pharmacists from the different States together, and might in future have an important influence on Australian pharmacy, like its prototypes in Great Britain and America.

Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., advising that they had forwarded for the Museum at the College of Pharmacy a number of specimens of Wellcome brand of fine chemicals. It was resolved to forward a letter conveying the thanks of the College Council for the donation.

Election of New Member.—Mr. J. W. Osmond Smith, 499 Lygon-street Carlton, was balloted for, and elected a member of the society.

Proposed Ambulance Class.—On the motion of Mr. Owen, seconded by Mr. Bailey, it was decided to form an ambulance class for students of the College, students desirous of joining to forward their names on or before July 30.

Report of Business Committee.—The business committee reported that they had considered the resolution passed providing for the establishment of a fund for the insurance of members against alleged mistakes in dispensing and the sale of drugs, and also for prosecutions under the Pure Foods Act. Before drafting the conditions for the administration of the fund, it was decided to obtain legal advice as to whether powers existed under the Memorandum and Articles of Association to give effect to the proposal. The opinion of counsel was that under the Memorandum of Association the objects for which the society was established, which were set out in the Articles of Association were "to support and protect the character, status, and interests of duly qualified pharmaceutical chemists, to prevent malpractice, and decide all questions of usage with regard to the rights and privileges of chemists," Counsel stated that Section 181 of the Companies Act, under which the Society was registered, limited its objects to promoting "commerce literature art science religion charity or any useful or benevolent object," and the establishment of a fund such as was proposed did not come within the scope of these objects. Counsel advised that it was not within the scope of the society to establish such a fund, or to apply in any way any portion of a member's subscription for that object. The proposal to undertake the defence of any member who might be prosecuted under the Pure Foods Act, or for an alleged mistake in dispensing or the sale of drugs, clearly did not come within the scope of the Memorandum of the Association.

With regard to the proposed change of the society's name, the committee had considered the correspondence on the subject from the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, and the Chemists' Association of Perth, and recommended that a special meeting of the members should be called to discuss and deal with the matter. Legal advice had also been obtained as to the manner in which such a change, if decided upon, should be made, and the opinion of the counsel was that in the event of the name being changed an alteration in the constitution of the society would be necessary. This would require to be dealt with under the Companies Act, and the Society would have to be wound up and reconstituted.

The president said that with reference to the legal opinion as to the powers of the Council to carry out the proposed insurance scheme, no other course seemed open but to rescind the resolution adopting the proposal. Apparently the only way of achieving the object was by the formation of a separate company, which would require to be registered for the specific purpose, and towards the expense of which a separate subscription would have to be paid. The desirability of establishing such a company was a matter for future consideration, but it appeared to be perfectly plain that the constitution of the society did not allow it to enter into business relations, either as an insurance company or as guarantors.

The report of the committee was received and adopted. On the motion of Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Kernot, it was resolved that the resolution to establish the insurance fund referred to, which was passed on 6th April, 1910, be rescinded. In reference to the recommendation of the committee as to the change of name, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kernot, that a special general meeting of members of the society be called for the purpose of discussing and dealing with this matter on Wednesday, August 17, 1910, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement.

Earlier Closing.—Mr. Rankin said that during the month he and several other members of the Council had visited most of the principal suburban centres, and had found that there was a general expression of opinion in favour of eight o'clock closing. He thought that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary petitions to carry this into effect throughout the whole of the metropolitan area, and he proposed circulating the petitions for signature in the different suburbs as soon as they could be pre-

pared. From what he had heard, he believed that there was a large majority in favour of the movement, and he hoped that the proposal would be put into effect at an early date.

The Council then adjourned.

College of Pharmacy Smoke Social.—An enjoyable re-union of Past and Present students of the College of Pharmacy was held in the large laboratory on Wednesday evening, 6th July, 1910. The president of the Pharmaceutical Society (Mr. D. Rankin) occupied the chair, and the attendance numbered close on 100. During the evening, an excellent musical programme was carried out, Mr. Horace Gleeson acting as accompanist. Through the courtesy of the Vacuum Oil Co. kerosene heaters were provided free of charge, and this tended to somewhat minimise the cold atmospheric conditions which prevailed. In an interval in the programme, Mr. C. E. Towl proposed the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia. He said that it was now nearly 54 years since the Society was first established, and during that time much valuable service had been rendered by it in the interests of their profession. It was now something like 34 years since the Act, which had placed pharmacy in Victoria in a pre-eminent position in Australia, became law, and in the passing of that Act the Pharmaceutical Society had taken a conspicuous and worthy part. It was a good way to go back to the 1st January, 1877, the date on which the Pharmacy Act first came into operation. He (Mr. Towl) was one of the few who presented themselves for the first Preliminary Examination conducted under that Act. In those days the curriculum was nothing like as difficult as it was now, and rightly so, because at the beginning of things one had to go slowly and learn to stand before trying to walk. The high standard now demanded required a more advanced system of training, and a greater individual efficiency, and the more thoroughly this was appreciated and understood by the younger generation, the greater justice would they do to the profession to which they had devoted their lives. Anything worth doing was worth doing well. Speaking as an examiner at the recent Final Examination, he was pleased to be able to say that they never had such a good lot of candidates as those who then presented themselves. This was the result of continuous hard work, and the fulfilment of the ideals of those who had been in authority for the last fifty years. In the future, some of those present would no doubt take their place on the Pharmacy Board and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, and in that capacity would do equal, if not greater, justice than those who were the present occupants of these positions. They ought to, because they had so many more advantages than those old pioneers who had done so much for pharmacy in the early days. He had just learned that another old and esteemed member of the Society, Mr. George Woodhouse, of St. Kilda, had passed away. Such men as Mr. Brind, Mr. Bosisto, Mr. Blackett, Mr. Wm. Johnson, and others had done a great deal for pharmacy in this State, and it was due to them and the efforts of Mr. Shillinglaw that the present building was obtained. He asked them to drink the toast of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia, coupled with the name of the president, Mr. Rankin. (Applause.)

Mr. Rankin said he had great pleasure in responding to the toast which had been received so heartily. Mr. Towl had covered a good deal of ground in his speech, and he thought most of those present would admit that the Society had done a great deal for chemists. He regretted that it was not supported as it ought to be. A great many were content to enjoy all the privileges of organisation without shouldering any of the responsibilities connected therewith. This was not as it ought to be. Other trades and professions had their lodges and unions, which they warmly supported, because they realised that they were necessary to conserve their interests and improve their position, socially and otherwise. He trusted that every one eligible to join the Society would consider their obligations in a true light, and lose no time in becoming members. There was another matter which he wished to speak about, and that was the early closing movement. (Applause.) At a recent meeting of the Council, it was decided to ascertain the opinion of pharmacists as to the desirability of closing earlier in the evening. The results were very satisfactory, about 80 per cent. of those interviewed being in favour of 8 o'clock closing, and a big percentage in favour of the Saturday half-holiday. Personally he did not object to closing on Saturday afternoon, but he would like to see a show of hands of those in favour of it (almost all those present held up their hands).

Mr. Rankin: Carried unanimously. We will see Mr. Harrison Ord during the week, and get the petition ready, and one will be left with a representative in each district to secure the signatures of the chemists in business in his particular locality. It is rather a big contract, as there are over 230 chemists in business in Melbourne and suburbs, but now that a start has been made we mean to carry it through. The hours are far too long. Pharmacists are shut out from all social life. They are debarred from joining lodges and participating in other amusements simply because they are chained to their shops. Some hardly have time to see their families. The late Mr. George Swift once told him that for years he left home at 7.30 or 8 in the morning, and did not get back until 12 at night, and he used to say that his own children did not know him. This had altered for the better since the nine o'clock movement had become general, and he believed that with 8 o'clock closing chemists would be able to get far greater enjoyment out of life than they did at present. He thanked them very heartily for their kind reception of his remarks. (Applause.)

Mr. W. D. Williams said he would like to make one suggestion in reference to the proposed Wages Board for chemists' assistants. He thought that if this came about it should be termed the Medicine Vendors' Assistants' Board, so as to embrace all sellers of medicines, whether employed in a chemists' or grocers' shop. His idea was to equalise competition, and ensure a uniform rate of wage for all retailers of medicine.

[This proposal is further referred to in our correspondence column.—Ed., "A.J.P."]

The remainder of the programme was then proceeded with, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman. The arrangements for the social were in the hands of Messrs. T. E. Turner and G. Nicholas.

DENTAL.

Dental Board of Victoria.

The monthly meeting was held on 24th June, 1910. The president (Dr. Springthorpe) occupied the chair, and there were also present Dr. Nihill, Mr. Iliffe, Mr. Clarke, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Elvins, Mr. Hall.

The question of the recognition of the Junior Public Examination of the University of Adelaide, as furnishing a sufficient entrance examination for the L.D.S. course, was before the Board, and discussion was deferred pending a report from the Professorial Board of the University on the subject.

Infringement of Dental Acts. — Cases of alleged infringement of the Dental Acts were brought under the notice of the Board, and it was decided to make further inquiry with respect to them.

Recognition of Foreign Diplomas. — The question of recognition of foreign diplomas was again under the consideration of the Board, and some correspondence took place with reference thereto. The Board, however, upheld its previous decision, that no foreign diploma could be recognised which did not represent a course of instruction equivalent in every respect to the Victorian curriculum.

Unregistered Dentist Fined. — At the Beulah police court on July 12, Frederick Fairs was proceeded against on the information of Ernest Joske, registrar of the Dental Board of Victoria, on a charge of having practised as a dentist without being registered, contrary to the provisions of the Dentists Act. Defendant was fined £5, with £8 8s. costs.

COMMONWEALTH FOOD STANDARDS.

Departmental Conference on Uniform Standard for Foods and Drugs. — The Conference opened at the Department of Public Health, Sydney, on 23rd May, 1910, and the sittings extended over a fortnight. All the States, except Western Australia, were represented. The Conference was not open to the press, but a shorthand report was taken by members of the "Hansard" staff. At the conclusion of the sittings, it was intimated that the Report would not be made public until it had been submitted to the Conference of Premiers. Just after we went to press last month, it was stated that printed copies of the report were being distributed through the Commonwealth offices. The attempt of the New South Wales Government to keep the results of the Conference secret were therefore frustrated. A perusal of the report, which covers 40 foolscap printed pages, fails to disclose any reason for the policy of secrecy decided upon. Nearly all the standards agreed to were published in these pages in May last, and the alterations and additions are not as far-reaching as was expected, so far as the standards

themselves are concerned. The Conference, however, passed several resolutions of a general nature, which, if put into effect, may seriously alter existing conditions. Only two of these directly interest pharmacists. Resolution 9 affirms that "it is highly desirable that repeated dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, without fresh order given by the physician, should be controlled by law." Resolution 10 reads: "In those States in which the law does not require medicines supplied by pharmacists, otherwise than on order of a legally qualified medical practitioner, to be specially labelled in the event of their containing a drug required to be declared by any Act or regulation, the law should be modified so that such declaration may be required." The principle involved in this resolution has been embodied in the regulations under the Victorian Pure Food Act, relating to proprietary medicines, for some time, and the object of affirming it at the Conference was to impress upon the other States the necessity of similar legislation. So far as the repetition of prescriptions is concerned, the resolution is declaratory only, and has no force at law. Before it could be enforced new legislation would be required, and when that is introduced the official bodies administering the pharmacy laws will doubtless be consulted before such a drastic alteration in current practice is made. The statements made that a professional bias against pharmacists was manifested at the Conference is not worthy of credence. There was no resolution passed against counter prescribing by chemists, and the attempt to read such a prohibition into resolution 10 has only resulted in a "mare's nest" being discovered. The Conference adopted the B.P. Codex as a standard—a fact which reflects considerable credit on its compilers, notwithstanding repeated attempts to discredit its contents. A further resolution recommended the general adoption of New South Wales legislation controlling misleading or other undesirable advertisements, relating to foods, drugs, and appliances. It remains to be seen how far the various State Governments will regard these no doubt well-meant resolutions as binding upon them.

So far as the 79 standards are concerned, the position is different. They may be adopted in all the States, except Tasmania, by regulation, and the same procedure might be adopted by the Commonwealth Government under the Commerce Act.

The new standards deal fully with the question of labelling, and the prohibition of preservatives. These are dealt with under the heading of general regulations. Included amongst these is one dealing with Insecticides, as follows: "No person shall keep, spread or use, or suffer to be kept, spread or used, any preparation containing arsenic, strychnine, or other poison, so as to expose any food for sale to risk of contamination therewith."

The following standards have been altered more or less:—

19.—INFANTS' FOOD.

(1) Infants' food shall be any food described or sold as an article of food suitable for infants. It shall not contain any woody fibre, nor any mineral substance which is insoluble in acid.

(2) In the principal label attached to every package of infants' food which contains starch, or which, when prepared as directed by any accompanying statement or label, does not conform approximately in proportional composition to human milk, shall be written the words "Not suitable for infants under the age of six months," in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types. The said words shall form the first line or lines of the said label, and no other word shall be written on the said line or lines.

20.—INVALIDS' FOODS

(1) Invalids' foods shall be food substances modified, prepared, or compounded, so as to possess special nutritive and assimilative properties which render them specially suitable for use as food by invalids.

(2) Invalids' foods shall contain no preservative or other foreign substance.

LABELLING.

(3) There shall be written in the principal label attached to any package containing any article of food described as or purporting to be invalids' food, a statement of the ingredients contained in it on which the claim of special suitability for invalids is based.

21.—MALT, MALT EXTRACT, ETC.

Malt.—(1) Malt shall be the seed of barley or of some other cereal designated on the principal label, which has been caused to germinate, and which has been subsequently dried; it shall contain not more than one-hundredth part of a grain of arsenic, calculated as arsenious oxide, to the pound of malt.

Malt Extract.—(2) Malt extract shall be the substance obtained by evaporating an aqueous extract of malt at a temperature not exceeding 55deg. C.; it shall contain not less than seventy parts per centum of the total solids derived wholly from malt. Its diastasic power shall be such that one hundred grains of the extract will in thirty minutes, at a temperature of 40deg. C., convert two hundred and fifty grains of pure anhydrous potato starch into an equivalent amount of maltose, as estimated by the Harrison-Gair method.

Bakers' or "Commercial" Malt Extract, or Maltose.—(3) Bakers' or "commercial" malt ex-

tract, or bakers' maltose, shall contain not less than seventy parts per centum of solids wholly derived from malt.

Liquid Malt Extract.—(4) Liquid malt extract shall contain not less than fifty parts per centum of solids wholly derived from malt; it shall possess diastasic power equal to that of malt extract.

Malt Extract and Cod-liver Oil.—(5) Malt extract and cod-liver oil shall be an emulsion composed of malt extract and cod-liver oil. Provided that the proportion of cod-liver oil shall be not less than fifteen parts per centum by weight. The proportions of the ingredients present shall be declared in the following form in sans seriff capitals of not less size than six points face measurement, "containing not less than (here insert the number of parts per centum), parts per cent., by weight of cod-liver oil."

Meat Extract, Meat Essence, or Meat Juice.—(13) Meat extract, meat essence, or meat juice shall be the product obtained from meat by extraction, expression, or concentration; it shall contain the protein of flesh, but no extract of yeast or other foreign substance, except salt and condiments.

Olive Oil.—(3) Olive oil shall be the oil obtained by expression from the sound mature fruit of the cultivated olive tree (Olea Europea L.); it shall have a specific gravity of from 0.913 to 0.919 at a temperature of 60deg. F., a saponification value between 185 and 196, and an iodine value of 79 to 90. It shall conform with the general standard for edible fats and oils.

"Lucca" Oil, "Sublime Salad Oil," and "Virgin Oil."—(4) "Lucca" oil, "sublime salad oil," and "virgin oil" shall be an oil which contorms with the standard for olive oil and with the general standard for edible fats and oils.

61.—QUININE TONIC WATERS.

Labelling.—(1) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains any drink, the name or trade description of which includes the word "Quinine," the proportion of quinine therein contained. The proportion of quinine contained in a drink sold under the said name or trade description shall be not less than one-third of a grain to the pint.

72.—METHYLATED SPIRITS.

(1) No drug for internal use shall contain any methylated spirit.

Labelling.—(2) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains any drug for external use, mixed or prepared with methylated spirit, in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than six points face measurement, a statement declaring the presence of the said spirit, and the proportion contained in the drug in the following form:—

This preparation contains (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per centum of methylated spirit.

73.—ALCOHOL.

(1) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing a proprietary medicine sold for internal use by man, which is compounded with ethylic alcohol in greater proportion than two and a-half grammes in one hundred cubic centimetres, in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than six points face measurement, the percentage proportion of alcohol contained in it, expressed in terms of proof spirit, in the following form:—

Alcohol.—This mixture contains not more than (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per centum of alcohol, equivalent to (here insert the number of parts per centum of proof spirit) parts per centum of proof spirit.

(2) When a mixture contains both alcohol and some drug required to be declared, then to the declaration concerning alcohol made in the form prescribed in clause (1) of this regulation, may be added the words "and includes," followed by the declaration of a drug or drugs in the form prescribed in these regulations.

74.—CASTOR OIL.

There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing castor oil, which is sold for internal use by man, the words "For internal use."

75.—EUCALYPTUS OIL.

(1) Eucalyptus oil, prepared for internal use or inhalation by man, shall be the essential oil distilled from the leaves of one or more species of eucalyptus. It shall not contain more than a trace of aldehydes having a boiling point below 120deg. C. It shall—

(a) Conform to the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia, or

(b) Have been distilled from one or more species of eucalyptus, in which case the botanic name of the predominating species from which it has been distilled shall be stated on the label, or

(c) Its composition in respect to the approximate percentage of eucalyptol and the presence of phellandrene shall be declared on the label.

Labelling.—(2) In the principal label attached to every package containing eucalyptus oil intended for external use shall be written in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types, of not less size than eight points face measurement, and immediately following the words "Eucalyptus Oil," the words "For External Use."

78.—DISINFECTANTS OR GERMICIDES, ANTISEPTICS, AND DEODORANTS.

(1) The words "Disinfectant" and "Germicide" shall mean any substance or compound which, when used as directed in any label or statement accompanying such substance or compound, will arrest or prevent the development of germs, and will arrest or prevent the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances.

(2) The word "Deodorant" shall mean any substance or compound which, when used as directed in any label or statement accompanying such substance or compound, will prevent or neutralise offensive odours.

Labelling of Disinfectants or Germicides.—(3) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain a disinfectant or germicide, in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than twelve points face measurement in dark ink on a light ground, the words "Disin-

fectant" or "Germicide" or either of them. The said word or words shall be the first word or words on the principal label, and no other word shall appear on the same line.

(4) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain a disinfectant or germicide, explicit information and directions as to—

(a) The strength or proportion, the manner in which, and the time during which such substance or compound must be used in order that it may act as a disinfectant or germicide;

(b) Any matter or condition or circumstance in the presence of which the disinfecting or germicidal effect of such substance or compound is counteracted or rendered inoperative or is interfered with.

(5) The words "Disinfectant" or "Germicide" or either of them or any word or words having a like meaning shall not appear in any statement or label accompanying any package containing any substance or compound which is not a disinfectant or germicide within the meaning of these regulations.

Labelling of Antiseptics.—(6) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain an antiseptic, in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than twelve points face measurement in dark ink on a light ground, the word "Antiseptic." The said word shall be the first word of the principal label, and no other word shall appear on the same line.

(7) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains or purports to contain an antiseptic, explicit information and directions as to

(a) The strength or proportion, and the manner in which such substance or compound must be used, in order that it may act as an antiseptic.

(b) Any matter or condition or circumstance in the presence of which the antiseptic effect of such substance or compound is counteracted or rendered inoperative or is interfered with.

Labelling of Deodorants.—(8) There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains any substance described as a deodorant, the words "This substance is not to be used as a disinfectant or germicide.". These words shall be written in bold-faced sans-seriff types of not less size than eight points face measurement, and shall be set out immediately below the word "Deodorant."

The standards for drugs are practically the same as those in operation in New South Wales, the full text of which was published in these pages some months ago, excepting that the list of drugs which have to be declared on the label now include "anti-pyretic substances, or any reputed emmenagogue or abortifacient substance, and any other drugs of vegetable origin being or containing any poisonous alkaloid, glucoside, or similar potent principle, or any derivative thereof." Provided that when any of the following drugs included in the specified list are contained in a mixture dispensed by a registered pharmacist in his own shop, declaration of them shall not be required:—Belladonna, Cannabis indica (for external use), Carbolic acid (in lotion), Chloroform, Copper (for external use), Iodine (for external use), Lead (for external use), Lobelia, Mercury, Nitro-glycerine, Nux vomica, Stramonium.

The clause in the New South Wales standards prohibiting the repetition of prescriptions under certain circumstances has been eliminated from the proposed new standards. Any of the drugs included in standard No. 71, if contained in a mixture prescribed by a pharmacist, must be declared on the label. The statement of ingredients must appear on the principal label within a panel having a light coloured ground enclosed by a line in bold-faced sans-seriff capital types of not less size than six points face measurement.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Pharmacy Board of New South Wales.

The Board met on July 8. Mr. T. S. Loney (president) presided, and there were also present Messrs. T. M. Snelson and W. Short. Apologies were received from Messrs. C. J. Carroll and W. Blackall.

Dangers to Stock.—Letters were received from the Shire Council, Tamerang, and the Tenterfield Pastures Protection Board covering a complaint that cyanide of potassium is used in the district in the capture of opossums and wallabies, but unfortunately stock is being killed by the poison. After consideration, the Board decided to suggest that the public bodies interested should seek power to prevent the laying of poison in certain declared districts, and for further information they were referred to the Poisons Act.

Alleged Breach.—The Registrar reported that he had been in communication with the police of Wagga with reference to an alleged case of poisoning, and the sale of poisons by unlicensed persons at Wagga. He said that the case would be heard in that town on the 10th inst., and as it was considered of sufficient importance, the president had given authority to the police to engage a solicitor at the Board's expense to conduct the case for the prosecution, and that that course had been followed.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £69 13s. 11d.

Election of Members of the Board.—The returning officer (Mr. T. S. Loney) reported

the result of the election for four members of Board, which was held on Thursday, July 7 last. The poll was—Ll. P. Williams 363, W. Blackall 365, S. H. Brothwood 349, C. J. Carroll 306, A. H. Reuss 211, informal 8. He therefore declared Messrs. Blackall, Williams, Brothwood and Carroll duly elected as members of the Board for the next three years.

Preliminary Examination.—The examiner reported that the following candidates had passed the preliminary examination held on June 17 last:—James Minor Wyllie, East Maitland; William Henry May, Bathurst; William John Parnell Nolan, Wagga; Percy Markell Levick, Taree; Orion Leggo, Armidale, and Alfred S. Baker, Cobar—twenty candidates presented themselves. He reported that during the examination candidate No. 20 was again troubled with the effects of a sprained hand, which had prevented his coming up for examination in December last. He had finished his Latin paper, and had done part of the English paper when he had to retire.

Pharmacists Registered.—David Michael Dunn, North Sydney (passed final examination); David Robb, North Sydney (Pharmaceutical Chemist of Great Britain).

Pharmacists Poisons Licences were granted to each of the above-mentioned gentlemen.

Storekeepers' Annual Licenses Granted.—George Anthony Hopp, Coramba; Austin Leslie Fulton, Carroll; Clarence Linton, Deepwater; Cyril Rosenfeld, Deepwater; and Mrs. G. A. Neve, Tarago. The application of Alfred Ernest Finch, of Gunning, was refused because there was a pharmacy in the town.

Indentures Registered.—George Ernest Souter to A. E. Souter, Gulgong (preliminary examination, Oct. 4, 1907—indentures January 1, 1910, term three years).

Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.

The Council met on June 21. Mr. A. Wadsworth (president) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. T. S. Loney, C. J. Carroll, and A. E. Sharpe.

New Members Elected.—P. J. Whelan, Sydney; Archibald M'Leod, Inverell; W. E. Cook, Glebe; and A. Thompson, Darlinghurst.

Diplomas Granted.—W. E. Cook, Glebe; W. B. S. Green, Chatswood.

Election of Councillor.—A vacancy on the Council has been occasioned by the retirement of Mr. L. A. Gray. It was intended to appoint his successor, but the matter was allowed to stand over until the next meeting.

Approaching Conference.—Messrs. T. S. Loney, A. Wadsworth, and A. E. Sharpe were appointed a sub-committee to arrange a plan of management for the approaching Australian Pharmaceutical Conference which will be held simultaneously with that of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Council met again on July 12, a week in advance of the regular date. Mr. A. Wadsworth presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. Short, Ll. P. Williams, W. Blackall, T. S. Loney, C. J. Carroll, and T. M. Snelson.

International Congress.—A letter was received from the secretary to the Premier (Mr. Wade) enclosing, for the information of the society, a copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reference to the proposed International Congress of Pharmacy to be held in September next at Brussels. It was simply received.

Treasurer's Statement Submitted.—Cash in bank, £88 11s.; in Savings Bank, £333 11s. 9d.; defence fund, £100; total, £522 2s. 9d.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. H. H. Davey, Brewarrina; L. Jockel, Sydney; H. Punch, Tamworth; and J. S. Sinclair, Tamworth.

Diplomas Granted.—Messrs. J. S. Sinclair, Tamworth; and L. Jockel, Sydney.

New Councillor.—Mr. Robert George Brereton, of Marrickville, was elected to the vacancy on the Council occasioned by the retirement of Mr. L. A. Gray.

Northern Sydney Pharmacists' Association.

At the annual meeting of this association the chair was occupied by Mr. A. Wadsworth (president), and there were present members from all the chief northern centres, Mr. T. S. Loney (president of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.), Mr. A. Forster (secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.), Mr. L. Zions (secretary of the P.A.T.A.) and visitors from other suburban centres. The report showed that the financial position was sound; in fact, the revenue was so buoyant that a motion was carried reducing the membership fee from 10s. 6d. to 5s. a year. There

were 25 members on the roll. Reference was made to the work of the past year, the association having been responsible for the inauguration of many mutual business arrangements. The movement of early closing had made but little progress, but the association had found it judicious to slightly alter the hours arranged for the Crow's Nest area by increasing the working hours half an hour a week. The report emphasised the necessity of supporting the Pharmaceutical Society—"the most representative and influential body in pharmacy"—and the P.A.T.A., pharmacy's most profitable creation. The report, on the motion of the president, seconded by Mr. Manning, was carried unanimously. The following officers were elected:—Secretary, Mr. Manning; treasurer, Mr. Redmond; committee, Messrs. Inglis, Cox and Reuss. At the re-union which followed several toasts were honoured, including those of "Health and Prosperity to the Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. Cox, and replied to by Mr. A. Forster; "the P.A.T.A.," responded to by Mr. L. Zions; "St. George and Kindred Societies," proposed by Mr. Redmond, and replied to by Mr. Mears; and "The Northern Sydney Pharmacists' Association," submitted by Mr. T. S. Loney, and responded to by Mr. A. Wadsworth. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine.—At the June meeting of the Senate of the Sydney University held under the presidency of the Chancellor (Sir Norman M'Laurin), a letter was received from Dr. C. J. Martin, Director of the Leister Institute of Preventive Medicine, forwarding vouchers in connection with the expenditure of moneys placed in his hands on behalf of the Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine. It was resolved that the thanks of the Senate should be sent to Dr. Martin for his valuable services in connection with the appointment of a Director of the Australian Institute, and for the careful expenditure of funds entrusted to him for its equipment.

Poisonous Fly Mixtures.—In the report of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales laid before Parliament, is a paragraph dealing with attempts made to place on the market several highly poisonous mixtures for the extermination of flies in butchers' and grocers' shops, the mixtures consisting of arsenic and sawdust. It is pointed out that the present Poisons Act exempts these mixtures from the provisions of the Act, and that any person can sell the goods as long as the containers of the poisons are properly labelled—"packet of poisonous mixtures for the destruction of vermin." The Board considers that the unrestricted sale and use of these highly dangerous mixtures are against the welfare of the public, and as the Board has no power to act in the matter, it recommended that the Board of Health should make a regulation under the Pure Food Act prohibiting the use of such mixtures in places where food was stored and sold.

Alleged Attempted Poisoning. — At Bathurst police court on July 15, Arthur Henry Martin, a well-known resident of Clear Creek, was charged with having caused William Turvill to take arsenic, thereby endangering his life. According to the evidence for the prosecution, Turvill and Martin were miners at Clear Creek. On 2nd July Turvill left his house, and went away to work. On his return he partook of some corned beef, and immediately afterwards became seriously ill, the result of some irritant poison. The police were informed, and some food found at Turvill's place was forwarded to the Government Analyst for analysis, with the result that it was found to contain a large quantity of arsenic. Evidence was given that the two men had been on bad terms for some time past, and accused on more than one occasion had said that he would settle Turvill. Accused was committed for trial.

P.A.T.A. of N.S.W. — The protected list issued on July 7th contains the following additions:—"Dr. Sheldon's Gin Pills, small, price to retailers 13s. 6d. per doz., to the public, 1s. 6d.; large, 22s. 6d. per doz and 2s. 6d. Kelsey's Seasickness Plasters, 54s. per doz. and 5s. 6d. Nestle's Starchless Milk Food, 16s. per doz., or 15s. 9d. in case lots of 50 tins, and 1s. 6d. The alterations in price are:—Solyptol Soap, price to public, 10d. per cake, or 2s. 3d. per box of three; Moore's Household Remedy, price to retailers, 10s. per doz.; Fisher's Phosphorine, five gross price to retailers excised from list; Johnson's Baby Powder, price to retailers, 8s. per doz. The removals from the list are, Kugelmann's Soap, Q.T. Soap, and Marshall's Pulpine. The annual meeting will be held during this month.

Allen & Hanburys (Australasia), Ltd —This well-known firm has vacated its old premises in Bridge-street and taken up its quarters in its new house, 15 and 17 Market-street, where business will in future be carried on. The new building is of modern structure, and in every way provides for the requirements of the public. Mr. Firkins, considering the short time that has elapsed since his removal, has everything in order, and being self-contained the building offers additional facilities for the conduct of busi-

ness. The surgical instrument branch is temporarily situated in Phillip-st. (Hotel Metropole), where it must remain pending the completion of the new British Medical Association building in Elizabeth-street, where eventually it will be located. So admirably has the change of quarters been carried out that the firm is prepared at once to meet patrons in every branch of its business. The representatives of the firm, Mr. Moore, who has been in South Australia lately, leaves Adelaide at the end of the week, and will proceed to Western Australia; and Mr. McGrath, the other traveller, is at present in Queensland, but will return to headquarters

Notes—Trade and Personal.—The Chemists' Ball will be held at the Paddington Town Hall on the 21st inst.

Mr. Walter E. Cook has purchased the business of Mr. W. Jones at Glebe Point-road, Glebe.

Mr. O. P. Godfrey, of Turramurra, has sold his business to Mr. T. P. Swindale.

The secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales has received a postcard from Mr. A. E. Durno, of Pitt-street, Sydney, who is travelling abroad, from Soerakata, Java. Mr. Durno has already benefited much by the change, and advises his friends in holiday tripping to turn their steps towards Java.

Mr. W. P. Timmins, of Glebe Point-road, Glebe, has disposed of his business to Mr. William Mohr, a Western Australian pharmacist recently registered in this State.

Registered Under the Firms Act.—Maginn Eupathy Co., vendors medical remedies, George and Bond streets; partners, Tracey Miller, Chas. Edward Maginn, and Abbott George Shelton. Hanson and Leonard, perfumery manufacturers and importers, 17 Pitt-street; proprietor, Fannie Schureck.

The Kiama Hospital Committee is spending £600 upon the work of providing a new operating theatre, the foundation-stone of which was laid on June 22nd last, by Mr. L. W. Fuller, who has contributed £100 towards the cost.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Health, applications were received from 30 private hospitals for registration under the Private Hospitals Act, 25 of which were granted.

Professor Pollock (physics), of the Sydney University, has been elected president of the Australian representation at the Brussels International Congress, and his secretaries are Dr. J. P. V. Madson (lecturer in engineering, Sydney University), and Dr. H. Harris (of Macquarie-street).

At the annual meeting of the Surgical Appliances Aid Society of New South Wales, the following officers were elected:—President, Sir James Graham; vice-presidents, Lady Harris, Miss Margaret Harris and Mrs. Hugh Dixson; treasurer, Mr. E. C. V. Broughton; board of directors, Mrs. A. W. Meeks, Mrs. E. C. V. Broughton, Mrs. Ayres, Mrs. Lion, and Mrs. Ascroft.

Messrs. Elliott Bros. Ltd. report that all classes of rubber goods have greatly advanced in price. Messrs. Seabury and Johnson, and Messrs. Johnson and Johnson, have advanced the price of their various rubber plasters. There is no regular per cent. advance, but the prices are graded according to the percentage of rubber in the composition.

NEW ZEALAND.

Amending Pharmacy and Poisons Legislation. — A deputation, representing the New Zealand Pharmacy Board, waited upon the Minister for Public Health (Hon. D. Buddo) at Wellington last month, in regard to the Pharmacy Act and the sale of poisons. Mr. F. Castle, of Wellington, asked that all retail shops be brought under the regulations for the sale of poisons, with exemption to storekeepers who sold minor drugs for agricultural purposes. The deputation also asked for an amendment in the Act to prevent unqualified persons assuming titles that led the general public to conclude that they have been secured as the result of examination. It was asked that power be given the Pharmacy Board to use its surplus funds for the encouragement and assistance of pharmacy students.

For the purpose of administering the Act, it was suggested that an expert tribunal should be formed of the Registrar of Poisons, the Chief Health Officer, the Secretary of Customs, and the President of the Pharmacy Board.

The Minister, in reply, said he presumed that the intention of the Pharmacy Board was to eliminate all but qualified pharmacists. The overtures of the Board would receive careful consideration, as it was necessary to alter the law regulating the sale of poisons. The proposed Bill, he assumed, was not being advanced with the object of preventing stores from selling patent medicines, as 50 per cent. of the people lived in the country and depended upon the storekeepers supplying them with such remedies He liked the idea of the proposed Board of Control.

Dr. Valintine also supported the proposal of a Board of Control, which he thought, would be of great service to the Health Department when the questions of sale of poisons and adulterated food came up for consideration.

The Annual Conference. — The conference of the New Zealand Federation of Chemists met in Wellington on June 7, 8, and 9. Mr. Len. McKenzie presided, and delegates from the various pharmaceutical societies were present. Several local chemists were also present. Proceedings were opened by an address by the President, Mr. Len. McKenzie. With regard to the Sale of Poisons Act, it was agreed:—"That chemists' licenses shall be established, and

that these shall include the sale of all the potent poisons mainly used internally." "That licenses to sell poisons shall be issued to chemists on application, and that a fee of 10s. should be charged for storekeepers' licenses."

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. L. McKenzie (Wellington); Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Woolams (Auckland), Bonnington (Christchurch), Schofield (Otago), Williams (Hawke's Bay), Kitchens (Wanganui), Sykes (Taranaki), and Hobson (Wellington); Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. S. Wallace (Wellington); Hon. Auditor, Mr. W. Jack.

After a discussion in committee, re the sale of opium tincture, it was resolved:—"(1) That sales of tincture of opium by wholesale houses be registered under similar conditions to those governing retail sales." "(2) That this meeting is of opinion that chemists should refuse to supply tincture of opium to Chinese."

Affiliation with A.P.C. and A.P.F.—The conference unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That this New Zealand Federation of Chemists affiliate with the Australian Pharmaceutical Conference, and take the necessary steps to have its various requirements embodied in their Formulary when it is prepared, provided that the expense is not considered too excessive when particulars are obtainable." The question of establishing a Defence Fund was referred to the local associations.

Referendum re Reciprocity with Australia.—At the biennial conference of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, held at Wellington, in June last, the president, Mr. F. Castle, moved:—"This Board is of opinion that reciprocal registration relations on an examination basis should be arranged between the Dominion of New Zealand and the States of the Australian Commonwealth in order that chemists possessing examination certificates granted in these countries shall be entitled to pursue their calling in any part of Australasia." Mr. Haslett seconded the motion, which Mr. Baillie said he would support on condition that the Board obtained the opinion of the chemists of the Dominion by taking a referendum. After some discussion, the motion was carried conditionally on a referendum of chemists being taken.

Personal and General News.—

The death of an old master mariner at Dunedin, from an overdose of chlorodyne, has caused the police to make enquiries of chemists as to whether the sales of this medicine were recorded. The police construe the Act to include chlorodyne in the articles of the first part of the schedule; chemists of Dunedin have always treated it as a poison of the second part.

The conference of New Zealand chemists, recently held in Wellington, terminated its proceedings on June 9. On its conclusion, a complimentary dinner was given the visiting members by the Central Pharmaceutical Association. The function was a brilliant success, and the occasion was notable for the many witty and appropriate speeches delivered, relating to the pharmaceutical profession and the public. Among the guests were the Hon. T. Mackenzie, the Hon. D. Buddo, and Professor Easterfield.

Mr. J. H. Owen, the general manager of Messrs. Sharland and Co. Ltd., who has been holiday-making in Australia, was married on June 11th, at All Saints' Church, Brisbane, to Miss M. C. Robinson, of New York, by the Rev. Douglas Price, M.A. Mr. and Mrs. Owen returned to Wellington last month, where they received a warm welcome from many friends.

QUEENSLAND.

A. P. F.

The Queensland Formulary Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. B. Chater (chairman), D. J. Clarke, R. C. Cowley, A. Forbes and G. W. Ward, met on June 30th, to discuss the report on the questions submitted by the Victorian Committee and other formulæ. After consideration, the following report was adopted:

Liq. Bismuthi.—One of our reporters is reinvestigating the constitution of this preparation. He has already done sufficient work on it to warrant committees holding over their reports until the Sydney meeting in January next, when the results of the investigation and amended formulæ will be submitted. Meanwhile, the formulæ published in the "Chemist and Druggist" (London), Dec. 23, 1899, p. 1092, also "Year Book of Pharmacy," 1900, p. 202, will furnish a useful working formula. The committee would prefer to apply the word "aqua" to aqueous solutions of organic substances. They do not favour any departure from conventional customs.

Tinct. Chloroformi et Morphinae (Chlorodyne).—The committee consider that 4 grains of morphine hydrochloride per fluid ounce is much too strong. They are in agreement with the Victorian committee regarding the preparation, but still consider the substitution of solid extract of liquorice for the liquid extract a distinct advantage, and they strongly recommend it.

Emulsio Petrolei cum Hypophosphitibus—Will the Victorian committee fix definite limits for the specific gravity of "Heavy Oil"?

Liquor Sapo Cresolis.—The committee recommend that the cresylic acid for making this preparation should contain not less than 90 per cent. of cresols, and should conform with the requirements laid down in the B.P.C. for crude cresol. There is no difficulty in obtaining in commerce an article of this standard.

Liquor Copaibae (Soluble) The saponification value of commercial samples of copaiba varies considerably. The formula given on page 21 of the Formulary does not contain sufficient alkali to saponify all varieties. The method of procedure is faulty, and excludes practically all the oil. Why not use the resin only?

Liquor Santali Flavi Compositus (Page 11) This formula is chemically an absurdity. The quantity of saponifiable matter in the oils of santal, cubebs, and copaiba is very small, and no amount of boiling will make a workable preparation. Practically all the essential oils are lost. The reporter on this preparation has submitted the following formula:—

Ol Santal	Flav. 16 c.c.	Bals. Copaiba	16 c.c.
,, Cubeba	8 c.c.	Alcohol	64 c.c.
,, Pimentae ...	5 c.c.	Tr. Buchu ...	48 c.c.
,, Cassiae ,, ...	5 c.c.	Inf. Buchu (1	
,, Olivae	20 c.c.	in 7)	48 c.c.
		Caustic Potash	5.75 grams

Water—a sufficiency.

Dissolve the Caustic Potash in 5 c.c. of water, add the alcohol, mix this with oils and Copaiba balsam previously shaken together. Heat the mixture in a flask on a water bath for a few minutes until a clear mixture is obtained, when a little is diluted with water. Add the tincture and the infusion of Buchu, diluted with 40 c.c. of water, shake well. Filter through paper and pass sufficient water through filter to make up to 264 c.c.

To prevent loss of alcohol on heating, place a funnel in the neck of the flask, and a dish of cold water in the funnel. Prepared in this way it contains all the essential oils. The quantity of Balsam Copaiba introduced contains the amount of oil given in the present formula, and it is preferably to the oil as it contains more saponifiable matter. Olive oil is added for a similar reason. Concentrated infusion of Buchu might very well be replaced by an equivalent volume of tincture since all the gummy matter is precipitated when added to the other ingredients.

The above formula produces a very elegant looking preparation. It is less alkaline and more palatable than most of the proprietary articles of the same class on the market.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Pharmacy Board of South Australia.

The monthly meeting of the Pharmacy Board of S.A. was held on 16th June, 1910. Present—The president (Mr. White), Messrs. Baker, Cooper, Gryst, and Hustler. Mr. Fox sent an apology.

Mr. C. A. Luher (Broken Hill) asked if he could take up the examinations for qualification in South Australia. He was apprenticed in Broken Hill to a chemist registered in N.S.W., but it would be more convenient for him to take the Adelaide course. Mr. Luher was advised that it would be better for him to qualify in his own State.

Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on 16th June, 1910. Present: Messrs. Baker, Cooper, Gryst, Hustler, White, and an apology from Mr. Fox.

The returning officer's report showed that Messrs. Baker, Fox, Gryst, Hustler, and White had been nominated for 7 vacancies, and therefore were declared elected.

Mr. Hustler proposed that Mr. Gryst be president. Mr. Baker seconded, and Mr. White supported the motion. Mr. Gryst, whilst not confident of his ability, appreciated the compliment, and accepted the position. Mr. White nominated Mr. Cooper for one of the vacancies, and Mr. Hustler seconded. Mr. Cooper gracefully accepted the position, and was welcomed by the others.

The A.P.F.—The secretary stated that this work was now nearing completion. Some points had yet to be arranged, and then it would be ready for its final revision.

The Pharmaceutical Council Elections passed off as tamely as usual. I doubt if many chemists even knew they were due. The Council routine is altogether out of touch with the trade, and is pretty well criticised, but criticism seldom alters or improves matters at any time. The old fable showed that the bitter blasts old Boreas blew only made the traveller wrap his cloak more closely around him. In the less elegant diction of the 20th century, we say that it only puts their backs up. When the foundations were being laid and the edifice building, concentration in one idea was perhaps justifiable, but the Society cannot live on its past, and what we wanted 10 years ago is not all that we want now. The Council has a Business Committee, but is it possible in these days of stress and strain it cannot find anything to do. It is up to the new president to open out, and there is plenty of

work before him. The suggested regulations of the Sydney Health Conference are of much more moment to us than the Friendly Society Dispensary movement ever could be. Is the public, for whose benefit these regulations are framed, desirous of giving up their rights to their prescriptions, to be cut away by regulations as a few scientists may frame, and how will the man in the street be protected if the bottle of "stuff" that he asks for to make him eat is labelled as containing, besides Carb. soda and Gentian, 2 per cent. of Tinct. Nux Vomica, and what will our prescription books be worth if we cannot repeat? I can tell Mr. Gryst that his predecessors, the late Messrs. Grundy and Main, would have button-holed half the leading S.A. members of Parliament in King William-street before these regulations came on to ensure that the other side should be heard. The "tyranny of experts" has become proverbial in most walks of life in these modern days.

I am obliged to your reader who, thinking that I had perhaps unwittingly misrendered a quotation, sent me an unsigned post card, quoting chapter and verse, and bidding me stand corrected. I know that there is a school of students who hold that the text of Shakespeare must be inviolate, it being to them almost sacred: but the word "flow" better suited my point than "flood," for surely the better way to profit by the flood-tide is to ride in on a flowing one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixed Wages for Chemists' Assistants.

TO THE EDITOR OF *Australasian Journal of Pharmacy.*

(We are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.)

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Past and Present Pharmaceutical Students, I took the liberty of speaking upon the subject of fixed wages for chemists' assistants, and although I anticipated the movement in that direction, yet I could not refrain from offering a suggestion that when this matter is being dealt with, that the words "Medicine Vendors' Assistants" be substituted for chemists' assistants.

My object is to enable chemists to compete under equal conditions of wages with other traders selling medicine, and thereby secure a fair proportion of the trade. The fixation of such a wage would open up opportunities in country districts and relieve any future congestion in the cities and suburbs, since it would compel the octopus storekeeper to pay a wage equal to that which would satisfy many chemists during the earlier periods of their career.

Grocers and storekeepers have secured four-fifths of the patent medicine trade by selling cheaply and paying sweating wages to boys and assistants, and if compelled to take a share of the burden which the sale of medicine should demand, it is to be anticipated that many of them would drop these lines, or at any rate, be compelled to sell at a living profit. This would render competition possible. Some objectionists have stated that we would give grocers more power yet at the present time they sell almost everything with exception of the first and second schedule poisons, and it is only this lack of knowledge of certain lines which prevent them handling those that carry a liability.

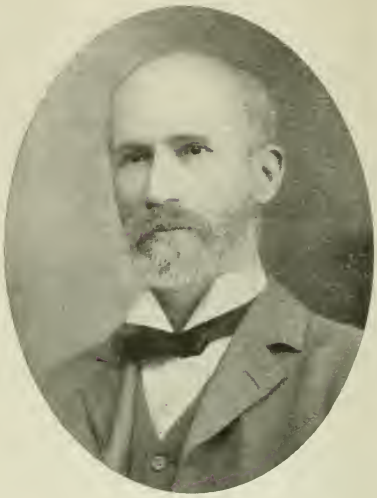
I have received numerous telephone messages warmly commending the proposed action, and the enthusiasm which appears to exist indicates the necessity of strong and repeated efforts to advise this course to the wages board. Deputations should wait upon the Premier of Victoria to solicit recognition of the necessity in the interests of public safety, should any difficulty arise in bringing this about.

I am, yours, etc., W. D. WILLIAMS.

[Mr. Williams, in making this proposal, has overlooked the fact that there is no power under the Shops and Factories Act to appoint a mixed board of the nature he suggests. Nor would there be the remotest possibility of Parliament passing fresh legislation with this object in view, as it would create a chaotic condition, and would probably result in the breaking down of the wages board system altogether. Apart from this, considered, on its merits, the proposal has nothing to recommend it. If carried out, it would place the untrained grocers' assistant on the same level as the chemists' assistant, who is specially trained and educated for his particular business. Instead of inducing grocers to discontinue the sale of proprietary medicines, it would more probably have the opposite effect, as grocers would, in order to recoup themselves for the extra expense (assuming wages were raised) handle a greater variety of goods stocked by chemists, which they now steer clear of. Most of the articles sold by grocers are articles of commerce, and are not regarded as drugs or medicines in the ordinary acceptation of the words, and it is extremely doubtful if the bulk of those handling these goods would come under the category of "Medicine Vendors" at all. For several other reasons, the proposal is a fallacious one, and should be discountenanced by all pharmacists who have the interests of the craft at heart.—Ed., "A.J.P."]

Lime Water Internally for Warts.—Dr. Dudley Kennard records a case of verruca plana, in which the hands and wrists were covered with 300 to 400 warts, which were cured in a few days by the daily administration of half a pint of lime water. Not only had various methods of local treatment been previously unavailing, although persevered in for a long period, but the internal administration of calcium chloride had also failed.—"B.M.J.," 1910.

OBITUARY.



Mr. George Woodhouse.

The death of Mr. George Woodhouse removes another old Victorian pharmacist from the ranks of the pioneers. Mr. Woodhouse was born at Leominster, Herefordshire, in 1835, and was originally intended to be educated for the legal profession. He was indentured to his father, a solicitor, practising in Leominster, and after completing his articles, decided to come to Australia, where he arrived in 1855. For a time he was engaged in legal work in Melbourne, but, deciding to take up pharmacy as a profession, he joined Mr. Thomas Hopper, who then carried on business as a chemist at Snake Valley, Carngham, and in 1863 opened chemist businesses in Smythesdale, Brown, Piggoreet, and other mining towns in that district. In the year 1871, he decided to come to Melbourne, and he established himself in business at Robe-street, St. Kilda, which he continued until 1881, when, desiring a change, he sold out to Mr. John W. Thwaites, and went to Sydney, where he bought a business in William-street, Woolcomooloo, but as the climate did not agree with him, he returned to Victoria in 1884, and repurchased the business in Robe-street, St. Kilda. In 1891, he removed the Robe-street business to Fitzroy-street, St. Kilda, and also opened a branch at Armstrong-street, Middle Park. During the last few years, although still taking part in both the businesses, he gave himself more relaxation from the strenuous life he formerly led. Mr. Woodhouse was widely known in the district where he had resided for so many years, and where a second generation has grown up since he first settled there. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, who never sought to enter public life, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends. Although a member of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1863, he could never be induced to take any active part in pharmaceutical politics. Mr. Woodhouse leaves a wife and two sons, one of whom, Mr. W. H. Woodhouse, qualified as a chemist in 1893, and is now carrying on the St. Kilda business.

LEGAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

Inferior Lemon Squash. — Messrs. C. G. Richards and W. H. Rogers, grocers, were proceeded against by the Board of Public Health, at the Bairnsdale Police Court, on 8th July, on a charge of having exposed for sale lemon squash that was unwholesome, contrary to the provisions of the Pure Food Act. The evidence of the deputy Government analyst was to the effect that the samples examined by him were of such an unwholesome nature that if consumed they would cause gastric and other troubles. The defendants stated that they had purchased the squash in bottles from a Melbourne firm about two years ago. The bench held the cases proved, and each defendant was fined £5, with £3 costs.

POISONING CASES.

Opium. — Patrick McNamara, aged 36, was found dead on the Spring Hill-road, Kyneton, on July 9. A post mortem examination pointed to the suspicion that death was due to opium poisoning, and the inquest was adjourned in order that an analytical examination of the contents of the stomach might be made.

Strychnine. — Thomas Hickey, aged 48, a resident of Station-street, Carlton, committed suicide on July 6 by taking strychnine, which he procured from a local chemist. Deceased admitted having taken the poison, and an emetic was administered, but before medical assistance was obtained he died. An inquiry was held at the Morgue, Melbourne, by the Coroner, Dr. Cole, on July 14th. John William Smith, chemist, Lygon-street, stated that on July 4th he sold Hickey, who stated that he wanted to poison some cats, and was accompanied by a witness, six grains of strychnine. He signed the book in the ordinary way. A carrier named William Childs admitted that he had acted as Hickey's witness after the latter had told him that he wanted the poison to administer to cats. The Coroner, finding that Hickey committed suicide while suffering from mental depression, said that either much greater restrictions should be imposed on the sale of poisons, or it should be prohibited altogether. The man Hickey went to the chemist's shop with an untrue story that he wanted strychnine to poison cats, and because he was accompanied by a witness the chemist sold him the poison. This witness had been told the same tale, and neither of them appeared to have verified it. The remarks of the Coroner were given some prominence in the press. Mr. Murray (Chief Secretary), when seen, said that to stop the sale of poisons altogether by chemists to the

general public, or to make the purchase of them very difficult might cause considerable inconvenience to those who intended to use them for lawful purposes. He had no doubt that the Pharmacy Board would make a recommendation to him if it considered any amendment of the law necessary.

Cocaine.—Dr. Cole, the coroner, on June 30, held an inquest upon the death of Gwendolene Vandeleur, which occurred at her mother's house at Richmond on June 2. The evidence showed that deceased had been living with a Mr. Albert Buckley, who formerly practised in Melbourne as "Professor" Herman, specialist in women's diseases. A verdict of poisoning by cocaine, wilfully self-administered with suicidal intent, was returned.

Lysol.—Charles Steele, 45 years, residing at Warburton, who was suffering from indigestion, swallowed a quantity of lysol on July 8, and died shortly afterwards.

Chlorodyne.—Archibald Taylor, a widower, aged 50, who died at a boarding house at Prahran on May 30, was the subject of a coronial inquiry at the Morgue on June 23. Death was due to chlorodyne poisoning, but the coroner said that there was not sufficient evidence to determine with what intent deceased took the poison.

Hydrochloride Acid.—Henry Samuel Legge, 40 years of age, a resident of Surrey Hills, died on July 12th, from the effects of hydrochloric acid, which he informed the police he had taken with a view of ending his life, as it had become intolerable to him owing to his not being able to sleep.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, containing authoritative statistics for the period 1901-1909. No. 3, 1910, pp. 1163. Issued by Mr. G. H. Knibbs, Commonwealth Statistician, and published under the authority of the Minister of Home Affairs. The Year Book deals in a comprehensive manner with all the varied phases of Australian life, and as a work of reference is invaluable to those interested in Australian progress and prosperity.

"The College Quarterly," the official organ of the Working Men's College, Melbourne, No. 3, May, 1910. The third issue leaves little to be desired in the way of production. If good paper, artistic printing, excellent illustrations, and well-written literary matter make for the success of a journal, the "Quarterly" is well to the fore. The current issue deals with all the varied phases of College life, and in addition contains several articles of general interest, notably one by the Director, Mr. F. A. Campbell, on Technical Education in Victoria from 1868. The editor, Mr. Robert J. Haddon, is to be congratulated on the compilation of such an excellent magazine, which is printed and produced by Mr. G. Leslie, at the College, under the direction of Mr. Campbell.

Semi-Annual Report of Schimmel and Co., Miltitz, April, 1910.—The report contains the usual concise summary of the world's commercial and industrial progress during the year. Referring to Australia, the firm report that "one of the sons of our senior partner has made a journey to Australia, which has again afforded us an opportunity of obtaining a personal insight into the conditions prevailing in this market. In doing so we have gathered a number of interesting facts, which should be of particular interest to our customers in the perfumery industry, and we shall probably return to this subject on another occasion." Referring to Eucalyptus Oil, Messrs. Schimmel and Co. report:—

EUCALYPTUS OIL.—"Since pure eucalyptol has been available in any required quantity, the demand for all varieties of eucalyptus oil has decreased considerably. We continue, however, to have at our disposal a rich assortment of the current qualities, and we take this occasion to refer especially to our exquisite globulus oil, which has a eucalyptol-content of over 80 per cent., and is well worth its price.

"The distillate which is designated in our lists as 'Australian eucalyptus oil' enjoys an increasing demand in the soap-industry, and is being more and more used for cheap household soaps on account of the small quantity required for scenting.

"An official regulation has been published in the State of New South Wales, stating that eucalyptus oil for internal use must answer the following description: a colourless or pale yellow liquid, soluble in 3 parts of 70 per cent. alcohol, $d15{,}5°$ 0,910 to 0,930, $n\,D15{,}5°$ below 1,4800; eucalyptol content (to be estimated by the admittedly very untrustworthy phosphoric acid method), at least 50 per cent. Mixed with one-third part by volume of phosphoric acid, the oil must congeal into a semi-solid mass. The bottles must bear the inscription, 'for human consumption.' This order came into force on January 1st, 1910."

Dealing with the turpentine market, the firm state:—The steady increase in the consumption of oil of turpentine, in conjunction with the decrease of the pine-forests, has led to the search for substitutes of turpentine. It is well-known that such substitutes as have of late made their appearance upon the market, distillates of petroleum, for instance, have chemically nothing in common with oil of turpentine, and do not possess its valuable properties. Closely akin to genuine oils of turpentine, however, are the so-called "wood-turpentines" which have been brought into trade chiefly from North America. They are manufactured from waste wood, chips, broken-up pine wood and similar materials, and go by such names as "steamed wood turpentine," "wood pulp turpentine," "stump turpentine," etc.) Various manufacturing-processes, including dry distillation and distillation with superheated or normal steam, are in use in this industry. As a result of the reckless devestation of the pine-forests which has been practised for many years, in particular in the United States, the idea has naturally arisen to distil the tree-stumps which have been left standing, and which are known as "light wood." The stumps which are being used up in America at present have remained in the ground many years after the trunk had been removed, and yield a pine wood which is very rich in resin. It would appear

that a chemical process is taking place in these stumps by which oil is formed subsequent to the removal of the trunk, for the oil-yield from new stumps is very slight. This fact would also explain why the oil thus obtained is altogether different from ordinary oil of turpentine, and why the percentage is so high.

A review of the oils of the new Hungarian and Italian Pharmacopœias also appear in the report. Eucalyptus oil is referred to in the Hungarian Pharmacopœia, as follows:—

"Eucalyptus Oil (*Oleum Eucalypti*). From the leave of Eucalyptus *Globulus* Labillardiere. Colourless or very pale yellow; d 15° 0,850 to 0866); soluble in about 6 parts of spiritus conc.; boils at 170deg. and completely volatilises up to 200 deg."

In this respect, as in that of the solubility, the oil has been confounded with the distillate from *Eucalyptus amygdalina* Labill, which was official up to the present; (d 15° 0,850 to 0,886). The oil from *Eucalyptus Globulus* has a sp. gr. (at 15deg.) of 0,910 to 0,930, and is soluble in any proportion in *spiritus conc.* The indications of the Pharmacopœia in regard to the behaviour on boiling are also inaccurate. (Note by Schimmel and Co.)

and in the Italian Pharmacopœia:—

"Eucalyptol (*Eucaliptolo*). Colourless; d 15° 0,930); b. p. 176 to 177deg.; congeals in a freezing mixture to a crystalline mass which again melts at — 1°); identity tests with bromine; eucalyptol should give a clear solution with its own vol. of carbon disulphide (test for water)."

The sp. gr. lies between 0,928 and 0,930 (15deg)

Eucalyptol melts at + 1 to + 1,5deg. Congelation must be induced, if necessary, by rubbing the side of the vessel with a glass rod.

"Eucalyptus Oil (*Essenza di eucalipto, Globulus*). Pale yellow; d 15° 0,910 to 1,930, sol. 1 vol. in 3 of 70 per cent. alcohol. Eucalyptol content not less than 70 per cent. (resorcinol method).

Eucalyptus oil is colourless, pale yellow, or pale green.

The Pharmacopœia here prescribes the determination originally recommended by us; by requiring the shaking of 10 cc. of oil with 90 cc. of 50 per cent. resorcinol solution. But as this method often gave excessively high results we modified it slightly afterwards.

Other interesting information respecting terpines, essential oils and drugs and chemicals is also included.

Chemists' Cricket Club Dance.—The annual Cinderella dance of the Chemists' Cricket Club was held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, July 20th, and proved a very enjoyable function. The hall was beautifully decorated with festoons of artificial flowers, interspersed with floral baskets and garlands of imitation Japanese poppies and sweat pea. The attendance numbered about 100. De Gilio's band discoursed excellent music, and the floor being in good condition, the dancers thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Refreshments provided by Mr. Ovens were served in the supper room during intervals in the dancing. Mr. Harry O'Halloran made an efficient M.C., and the secretarial duties were satisfactorily carried out by Mr. Arthur Vale, who had the assistance of an energetic committee. Dancing continued till midnight, when the festivities were brought to a close.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

Ointment for Painful Hæmorrhoids. — Cocaine hydrochloride, 2 grains; menthol, 4 grains; lanolin, 3 drachms.—"Med. Press," 1909, 139, 227.

Gentian Elixir. — The addition of sodium citrate to prevent the blackening which occurs when the elixir is compounded with iron salts is considered to be preferable to the method of detannating at present prescribed in the U.S. National Formulary. The improved formula is:—Fluid extract of gentian, 35 mils; compound spirit of cardamoms, 15 mils; sodium citrate, 30 Gm.; glycerin, 50 mils; syrup, 250 mils; alcohol, 95 per cent., 200 mils; purified talc, 20 Gm.; water to make 1000 mils. Dissolve the sodium citrate in 350 mils of water; add the fluid extract, and then the glycerin. Mix the compound spirit of cardamoms with the alcohol, and gradually add this to the other solution, shaking well after each addition. Then add sufficient water to make up to one litre, add the talc and filter.—G. M. Beringer ("Amer. J. Pharm.," 1909).

Cod-liver Oil with Iron Iodide. — Iodine, 1 Gm., is dissolved in ether, 20 Gm., and the solution is mixed with cod-liver oil, 100 Gm. The mixture is warmed to drive off the ether. Iron benzoate, 20 Gm., is dissolved on the water-bath in cod-liver oil, 980 Gm. When cold the two solutions are mixed and flavoured with peppermint oil, 20 drops; essential oil of bitter almonds, 10 drops; vanillin, 0.10 Gm. After standing for forty-eight hours it is filtered. The following is a Saxon formula:—In the first place, concentrated oil of ferrous idodide is thus prepared: Iodine, 117 Gm., is rubbed down in a mortar with olive oil, 200 Gm., and transferred to a closed flask. Reduced iron, 10 Gm., is then added and the whole well shaken up at intervals until all the iodine has combined. It is then filtered and made up to 250 Gm., by washing the filter with olive oil. Of this concentrated oil of ferrous iodide, 25 Gm., is made up to 1000 Gm. with cod-liver oil.—"Pharm. Zeit.," 1909, "Pharm. Journal."

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS.

Potassium Iodide Pills. — The following gives a satisfactory mass, which disintegrates completely in water:—Potassium iodide, 20; starch, 4; powdered gum acacia, 8; calcined magnesia, 10. Mix thoroughly and mass with sufficient of a mixture of glycerin, 2; syrup, 5; alcohol, 3.—"Annales de Pharm., Nat. Drugg.," 1910.

Formaldehyde Solutions for Disinfecting Rooms.—If the walls of a room are painted, they may be effectively disinfected by washing with formaldehyde solution. Even resistant spores are killed thus in three hours. Whitewashed walls resist the application longer, and require a stronger solution. Distempered walls, where much size is used with the colour, are more difficult to disinfect with formaldehyde solution. But tuberculous sputum dried on any of these walls is not rendered sterile by formaldehyde solutions, even when very strong. Consequently it is found that the method is not very reliable as a means of disinfection.—"Presse Med. J. Pharm. Chim., Pharm Journal."

Unusual Doses in Prescriptions.—The proposal that some distinguishing mark should be placed by prescribers against unusual doses in prescriptions has frequently been discussed, but unfortunately not one of the suggestions offered has been generally adopted. A correspondent of the "Lancet" gives some interesting particulars of proceedings in different countries in face of the difficulty. In many European countries, and also in Japan the whole subject is regulated by certain rules, incorporated in the national pharmacopœia, and designed to obviate any doubt as to the course to be pursued in certain circumstances. Should the prescriber wish to order a larger dose than the amount officially recognised, he must indicate that this is his intention by adding a point of exclamation (!) after the dose, in which case the responsibility rests entirely with him. In a considerable number of countries special provisions decide the course to be adopted by the dispenser in the event of receiving a prescription in which the maximum dose is overstepped. Thus in Belgium, if the higher dose is not underlined or followed by a point of exclamation, the dispenser is enjoined to communicate with the prescriber, and if this is not possible he is to reduce the dose to the amount given in the table of maximum doses and inform the physician accordingly. The Italian law requires that in prescribing heroic drugs the quantities should be written out in full in words, and should the does appear dangerous or non-therapeutic the prescriber must indicate on the prescription that its administration is to take place at his own responsibility and must mention the use for which it is intended. The French Pharmacopœia of 1908 includes a table of therapeutic doses, but it is distinctly stated that the quantities given are merely of an informatory character, and not intended to limit the prescriber's liberty or discretion. Should he wish to overstep these quantities he is expected to indicate that this is done intentionally by adding the words, "Je dis." "Pharm. Jour."

Preparation of Soured Milk.—The problem whether soured milk should be regularly prepared by carrying forward a small portion of the previous day's culture has been investigated by the "British Medical Journal" and the results appear to show that a very satisfactory product can be obtained by the insemination of each day's supply from that of the previous day, provided that (1) the milk is properly sterilised before insemination, and (2) incubation is carried on until a strongly acid product, containing a vigorous growth of the organisms, is obtained. It is probable that if the milk were inseminated with a feeble culture other organisms which might obtain access to it would have a better chance of developing and possibly ultimately supplanting the Bulgarian bacillus; but if the latter is kept in a vigorous state, it is itself a good safeguard against other organisms. At one stage of the series of successive cultures the temperature was allowed to rise for a few days to about 48 degrees C. (118 degrees F.); the formation of lactic acid diminished to 1.13 per cent. in twenty-four hours, and 1.34 per cent. in forty-eight hours. On restoring the temperature to about 43 degrees C. (107 degrees F.) and continuing the successive cultures, the amount of lactic acid rose again to the former figure of 1.8 per cent. in twenty-four hours. The investigators also found that there was a distinct advantage in treating the milk within a short time of milking, a much larger percentage of lactic acid being present after twenty-four hours' incubation than when a longer time had elapsed between milking and commencement of incubation.

Trade Mark Applications.—The following applications for the registration of Trade Marks have been accepted by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks. Objections to the registration of any of these must be lodged within three months of the date of their publication in the official journal:—

CALVERT'S.—The word "Calvert's." Carbolic acid and preparations thereof, perfumery, soap, etc. F. C. Calvert and Co., Tower Chemical Works, Bradford Manchester.

DRINKO. — Distinctive mark. A medicinal preparation for human use not being of the nature of medicated cider. Fred. W. Vare, trading as International Drink Cure Co., Wellington, N.Z.

NADRUCO.—The invented word "Nadruco," and the device. Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. National Drug and Chemical Co., of Canada Ltd., 34 St. Gabriel-street, Montreal, Quebec.

PINOXIC.—The word "Pinoxic." Chemical substances, prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. The Pinoxic Syndicate Ltd., 62 New Broad-street, London, E.C.

SHAVALLO."—The word "Shavallo." Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Perfumed Soap, etc. John Knight Ltd., The Royal Primrose Soap Works, Silvertown, Essex, England.

MALACEINE.—The word "Malaceine." Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc. Steinfels Freres, trading as Perfumerie Monpelas, 20 Rue Marsue, Vincennes, France.

LAVONA.—The word "Lavona." Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc. To-Kalon Manufacturing Co. Ltd., 143-149 Great Portland-street, London, England.

EUSEPTOL.—The word "Euseptol." Toilet Soap. Taylor and Colledge Ltd., Charlotte-street, Brisbane.

Viper.—The word "Viper." Sticky Fly Catchers and Fly Papers. Kay Bros. Ltd., St. Petersgate Mills, Stockport, England.

Hycol.—The invented word "Hycol." A disinfectant for use for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes. Pearson's Antiseptic Co. Ltd., 15 Elm-street, Gray's Inn-road, London, England.

Thorburn.—The word "Thorburn." Ointment for human use. Arthur S. Ball, Park-road, Marrickville, N.S.W., chemist.

Eflore.—The invented word "Eflore." A medicinal preparation. The Eflore Caries Detergent Proprietary, 280 George-street, Sydney.

Marathon.—The word "Marathon." Corn preparations and chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Fassett and Johnson, 86 Clerkenwell-road, London, E.C.

Starlight.—The word "Starlight," and combination of devices. Soaps, Perfumery, Glycerine, etc. Lever Bros. Ltd., Balmain, Sydney.

Lada.—The invented word "Lada." Toilet preparations. C. W. Fraser and Co., 139 York-street, Sydney.

Hespos.—The word "Hespos." A preparation for the hair. Henry S. Paul, Canterbury, Victoria, chemist.

Ivolene.—The word "Ivolene." Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Perfumed Soap, etc. George C. Eastes, Drummoyne, Sydney.

Taylor's.—Distinctive label. Condition and Worm Powders for horses and cattle. George Taylor, horse dentist, One-Tree Hill, South Australia.

Ichthyol.—The word "Ichthyol." Chemical substances used for veterinary and sanitary purposes. Ichthyol Gesellschaft Cordes, Hermanni and Co., 29-31 Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse, Hamburg Germany.

"Sanitas."—The word "Sanitas." Chemical substances for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, and sanitary purposes. The "Sanitas" Co. Ltd., Locksley-street, Limehouse, London.

Bythol.—The word "Bythol." Throat pastilles for human use. W. G. Cains, 45 Pitt-street, Sydney, chemist.

Antexema.—The word "Antexema" and device. A medicinal preparation for external use for human beings. Frederick W. Sears, 50 and 52 Ludgate Hill, London.

Doan's.—Distinctive label. Pills, medicated articles, patent medicines, and other chemical substances in medicine and pharmacy for human use. Foster, McClellan Co., Pitt-street Sydney.

Sanders'.—Distinctive label. Pure Volatile Eucalypti Extract. Sanders and Sons, Bridge-street, Bendigo.

Ecthol.—The word "Ecthol." Chemical substances prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy. Battle and Co., Chemists' Corporation, 2001 Locust street, St. Louis, U.S.A.

Leukoplast.—The word "Leukoplast." A curative plaster for human use. P. Beiersdorf and Co., Eidelstedterweg, No. 44, Hamburg, Germany.

Magnolia.—The word "Magnolia." Toilet Soap. Magnolia Soap Co., Reynolds-street, Balmain, Sydney.

Argo.—The word "Argo." A preparation for plating or coating metallic articles with silver. Darling Proprietary Limited, 381 Lt. Collins-street, Melbourne.

Ellicom.—The word "Ellicom." Chemical substances used for treating animals. Usine De Desargentation Societe Anonyme, Hoboken-lez Anvers, Belgium.

The Little Doctor.—The words "Little Doctor" and the device. A preparation for poisoning hares and rabbits. The Little Doctor Rabbit Poison Co., 163 King-street, Sydney.

Symport.—The word "Symport." Chemical preparations for use in medicine and pharmacy. Simpson and Davenport, 228 Collins-street, Melbourne chemists.

Sapho and other labels of devices of "Ed. Pinaud." Perfumery, Toilet preparations, preparations for teeth and hair, and perfumed soap. H. and G. Klotz and Cie, trading as Ed. Pinaud, 18 Place Vendome, Paris, France, perfumer.

MARKET REPORT.

Quinine is reported as steady.

Camphor is reported as being much lower.

Cod Liver Oil.—There has been a slight fall in values.

Bromides.—The market is uneasy, with a tendency to rise.

Linseed Oil.—The market continues to maintain a very high rate.

Olive Oil (both imported and Australian varieties) is very much cheaper.

Buchu Leaves were quoted as high as 4s. per lb. when the mail leaving London on June 17th closed.

Glycerine.—Both local and London advices point to the probability of this article being advanced shortly in price. Local users are being advised to purchase their requirements as early as possible.

NOTES—NEWS, TRADE, ETC.

Mr. Leslie Langsford has purchased Mr. W. E. Kernot's business at Stawell.

Mr. F. C. Constable, of Messrs. Neale, Constable and Co. (Perth, W.A.), has been spending a few weeks in Melbourne in the interests of his firm.

Mr. H. R. Corkhill, LL.B., barrister and solicitor, notifies that he has changed his address to 101 Queen-street, where he may be consulted professionally.

Mr. J. W. Osmond Smith, son of Mr. J. W. Smith, 337 Lygon-street, Carlton, has purchased the business of Mr. W. N. S. Richardson, at 109 Lygon-street E., Carlton.

Messrs. Fassett & Johnson, 5 and 7 Barrack-street, Sydney, notify that in consequence of the heavy rise in crude rubber, the prices of Messrs. Seabury and Johnson's "Standard" medicated and surgical plasters in rubber combination, have been advanced in price.

Mr. R. H. Cowl, who has been in business in Walhalla for many years, is retiring from pharmacy, having purchased the dental practice of Mr. R. W. Maxwell, at Bairnsdale.

"How and Why in Photography."—Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. have published a useful and interesting booklet under the above title, containing a number of valuable hints to photographers. They will be pleased to furnish copies to any pharmacist on application.

Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, under date London, June 17, advise that their new representative, Mr. J. W. Pike, is expected to reach Melbourne towards the end of July, when he will open up a large selection of samples and specialties. Mr. Pike has had considerable experience in the trade at Home.

Williamstown U.F.S. Dispensary.—The annual meeting, which was held on July 10, disclosed that the dispensary had now 3165 members, an increase of 100 for the twelve months. The sales of medicines for cash realised £835 10s. 4d., compared with £752 18s. 2d. for the previous year. During the year 50,717 prescriptions were dispensed. The total receipts amounted to £2255 4s. 11d., and the expenditure to £2221 1s. 8d., leaving a credit balance of £37 3s. 3d.

Mr. E. Merck, chemical works, Darmstadt, has found it necessary to publish a second edition of his Prescription Booklet, which has proved of use to medical men when prescribing his special preparations. The formulae and notes contained in the booklet have been collected from the extensive literature which has appeared regarding the same. A stock of the special preparations referred to in the booklet is held by Messrs. G. A. Bremer and Co., Melbourne and Adelaide, and P. Russell and Co., Ltd., P.O., Box 139, Brisbane.

Tabloid "Lodal," Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome and Co.'s latest product, is prepared by the oxidation of laudanosine (an alkaloid occurring in opium) in a manner analagous to the preparation of cotarnine from narcotine. The physiological action of "Lodal" resembles that of cotarnine, in producing tonic contraction in the pregnant and non-pregnant uterus. It differs, however, in that "Lodal" exercises more effect on the heart, slowing and strengthening the beat, and producing a rise in blood-pressure in which vaso-constriction is a definite factor. It has much the same effect on the higher centres, but its action in this respect is more powerful than that of cotarnine. Clinically it has been used with good effect in cases of uterine hoemorrhage.

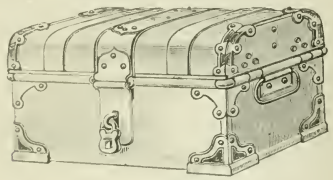
Messrs. Duerdin & Sainsbury have opened a very nice line of assorted sachets, in gelatine envelopes. These are handsomely put up in a double box, with glass lid, and are suitable for counter display. The Luxol Safety Night Light is a simple and reliable light for night use in the nursery or sick room. Any inflammable oil may be used to fill the lamp, which is absolutely safe, and is said to burn 180 hours for a cost of one penny. Pixoap, a new preparation of the Odol Chemical Co., is an odourless liquid tar soap, intended as a hair shampoo. It is put up in rather a unique bottle, having a long neck of broad base. Cinet's Pot Pourri is a new line which is selling well, and which has attained a high reputation for quality in England. Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Paste, in collapsible tubes, is a new product of this well-known firm. Messrs. D. and S. have unpacked fresh supplies of Sanatogen, Japanese hot boxes, aluminium combs, and have received some very good samples of Australian-made leather wristbands, which are well worth inspection.

Messrs. Denyer Bros. advise that shipments of Manicure and Pedicure Instruments are now to hand, and they invite inspection from the trade. This class of goods has recently come to the front, and carries a good profit to the chemist taking it up. The firm also announce that they have perfected a new "Eclipse" Milk Fever outfit, with special metal air pump. It is a vast improvement on the old-style with india-rubber bellows, and should prove a boon to farmers and dairymen. Messrs. Denyer Brothers manufacture these instruments in their own workshops, and guarantee them reliable and of best workmanship. Other lines in "Chemists' Sundries" are Cattle Enemas in 1 pint and 1½ pint sizes. Every chemist should have a stock of these on hand at this season of the year. Drenching Bits for horses and cattle are always in demand, and the sales for these instruments alone have run into many thousands. Special prices are quoted to the trade. Veterinary "Kwikheal" Germicide powder, and solution are undoubtedly the stockowner's "friends," and the testimonials received from time to time upon their efficacy as a dry healing cure and disinfectant is a proof of their curative value. Large consignments of Johnson and Johnson's Red Cross Kidney plasters, Jelco Elastic Trusses, and other general lines have just been landed direct from the factories at New Brunswick and Conshohocken.

Vapo-Cresolene.—The many advantages arising out of the Vapo-Cresolene course of treatment are fully dealt with in a brightly written booklet, which the Vapo-Cresolene Co. (New York, London, and Montreal), have issued. The method of treatment—medicated inhalations—has been specially designed for the alleviation of diseases of the air passages. By introducing the remedy in the form of a vapor directly into the air tubes, recourse may be had to it during the hours of sleeping, and in this respect Vapo-Cresolene has a great deal to recommend it in treating croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, hay fever, asthma, and kindred complaints, which, despite internal medication, generally assume their worst form at night time. For affections of this nature, Vapo-Cresolene is particularly efficacious, cutting short the attack, often after all other remedies have failed. The Cresolene Vaporizer, which forms the basis of the treatment, is compact and convenient to use. It consists of a bronze standard, holding

a metal hot air chamber and saucer, in which the Cresolene is vaporised. A small lamp furnishes the required heat to vaporise the liquid. Medical men have for some time recognised the value of this form of treatment, and the many testimonials which the company have received from physicians and others show that when once the beneficial results which follow the use of Vapo-Cresolene are realised, the remedy is always kept handy for future use. Vapo-Cresolene is obtainable from any of the wholesale drug houses, and pharmacists should find it of advantage to recommend its use in all cases where irritation or inflammation of the air passages are indicated.

Sir Sven Hedin's "Tabloid" Medical Equipment.—In his fascinating book, "Trans-Himalaya" (Macmillan and Co.), Sir Sven Hedin refers on several occasions to the value of the "Tabloid" Medical Equipment, supplied by Burroughs, Wellcome and Co. Those who have not read the book will be interested in the follow-



ing extracts, which we quote with the publishers' permission:—"Burroughs, Wellcome and Co., of London, had been so kind as to present me with an unusually complete medicine chest, which was in itself a tasteful and elegant work of art, and contained drugs specially selected for a high, cold and dry climate. All the medicines were in tabloids, well and orderly packed, and could easily be found with the aid of a printed catalogue. The whole was carefully stowed in a pretty aluminium chest, which shone like silver. The medicine chest was from the first exceeding popular in the caravan, everyone had a blind confidence in it. I had a suspicion that many ailments were feigned just to get another look at the chest; at any rate, it contained the best portable medical outfit I have ever seen." (Vol. I., page 29.) "At night I took out all the drugs, which I thought we might want, and we packed them in labelled bags. The chest itself, of aluminium and all its elegant tabloid boxes, bottles, cases, bandages, and instruments, were rubbed and polished up till they shone like silver, and then wrapped in a large piece of yellow silk Nuhamed Isa had picked up in the bazaar, for it was next day to be my friendship offering to the Panchen Rinpoche or Tashi Lama." (Vol. I., page 316.) "Bombo Chimbo (presumably the name by which Sir Sven Hedin was known), we know that you are a friend of the Tashi Lama, and we are at your service. When we had conversed for two hours, I made a move to leave him, but the Tashi Lama pushed me back on to the chair, and said: 'No, stay a little longer.' Now was the time to present my offering. The elegant English medicine chest was taken out of its silk cloth, opened and exhibited, and excited his great admiration and lively interest—everything must be explained to him. The hypodermic syringe in its tasteful aluminium case with all its belongings especially delighted him. Two monks of the medical faculty were sent for several days running to our camp to write down in Tibetan the contents of the various tabloid boxes, and the use of the medicines." (Vol. I., page 325.)

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. have opened a very nice selection of Roger and Gallet's perfumes, including the No. 2 size, each in presentation boxes, of Vera Violetti, Marguerita Carnation, Indian Hay, White Rose, Peau d'Espagne and Giroflee; also four new lines—O'Eillet de Paris, Le Muguet, La Reseda and Sanderia (Wisteria). These are very handsome goods, and are put up in square-cut glass bottles in artistic presentation boxes. From the same firm they have received a supply of Savon de Voyage—a high-class toilet soap in round aluminium box, with lid. Another of Roger and Gallet's lines is a new brilliantine, which, although only just opened, is selling rapidly. Some very fine samples of Messrs. Piver and Co.'s face creams, in handsome opal jars of various designs, have attracted considerable attention. The Oatine toilet preparations, which are in good demand in England, are now being stocked by the firm. These include Oatine balm, face powder, talc powder, snow, tooth paste, shaving sticks and shaving cream. Colgate's Rapid Shaving Powder, in round tins, with patent perforated top, is said to be a great advance in this class of goods—the powder is put up in counter display boxes. Albulactin, a soluble milk albumen, is a new product which, when mixed with sugar and cow's milk, is said to produce the exact equivalent of human milk. It is put up in tins, and stocks are held by the firm. Sir Hiram Maxim's "Pipe of Peace" is a new style of inhaler quite new to this market, possessing many advantages over the old methods of inhalation. Messrs. F., G. and Co. have opened a new line of Biscayan sponges, good tough variety, in display boxes, each containing two dozen.

PERSONAL.

Mr. S. C. Ottoway is relieving Mr. J. W. Harris, of Beaufort.

Mr. Aubrey Jones is relieving Mr. M. F. Nugent, at his Rochester business.

Mr. A. C. Lewis has accepted an engagement with Mr. E. V. J. Hughes, of Nathalia.

Dr. F. Hobill Cole left on July 4 on a fortnight's holiday trip to New South Wales.

Mr. Peter McIntyre is acting as locum tenens for Mr. F. G. Hiscock, Bacchus Marsh.

Mr. E. R. Courtney, Penshurst, was married to Miss Daisy Greenwood, daughter of Cr. Greenwood, Coburg, on June 28.

Mr. Julius Blau, 4711 specialties, passed through Melbourne on July 9, on his return to Sydney, after his trip to South Africa.

Mr. A. E. Griffin, who died on May 18 last, left real and personal property valued at £2742 to his sister and relatives.

Mr. Leonard Booker, chemist, Hamilton, N.Z., passed through Melbourne during the month, after a health trip to the South Sea Islands.

Mr. F. W. Hardy, Clifton Hill, left on a visit to England by the R.M.S. "Orontes" on July 13th. During his absence, Mr Henry Ashton will look after his business.

Mr. F. McK. Grant, after relieving Mr. P. J. Winch, Balaclava, has gone to manage one of Mr. C. G. Imes' branch businesses at South Melbourne, in succession to Mr. Aubrey Jones.

Mr. J. C. Macgregor, chemist, late of Collingwood and North Melbourne, is seeking registration in Western Australia on his Victorian certificate, and is at present located at Beverley.

Mr. James Cuming, of Messrs. Cuming, Smith, and Co., has donated £1000 to the Melbourne Grammar School for the erection of a new chemical laboratory on the school grounds.

Mr. D. A. Cossar, Hawthorn, who has been indisposed during the month owing to a severe attack of mumps, is paying a visit to Sydney to recuperate.

Mr. H. T. Tompsitt, of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co., intends paying another visit to Australia. He has booked his passage in the R.M.S. "China," which leaves London on July 29, and is due in Melbourne on September 5.

Mr. E. L. Holdsworth is at present relieving Mr. H. C. Clarkson, Brunswick. After fulfilling this engagement, Mr. Holdsworth is going to Walhalla to assume control of Mr. R. H. Cowl's business.

Mr. Claude Hall's house in Kooyong-road, East St. Kilda, was rifled by burglars on June 26, and £180 worth of jewellery stolen, including 25 gold medals, which Mr. Hall had won at different competitions.

Mrs. W. E. Kernot, of Stawell, died on June 25, from pneumonia, after a week's illness. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. James Lillie, who was one of the partners of Messrs. Buckley and Nunn, Bourke-street, Melbourne.

Messrs. Dunn and Stone, analysts, 193 Collins-street, Melbourne, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Francis E. A. Stone retiring by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on under the style of Dunn and Son.

Mr. Henry Ashton, late of Bridge-road, Richmond, has returned to Melbourne, after two years' absence in the old country. Mr. Ashton broke his journey at Perth, and had about six months' experience of pharmacy on the Western Australian goldfields.

Messrs. Garland & Opray, two of Messrs. Rocke, Tompsitt and Co.'s employes, were passengers in one of the trains which collided at Richmond on July 18. Both escaped serious injury. Mr. Garland sustained a shock, and had his arm and knee cut. Their escape from death was providential, as the compartment they usually travel in was smashed to pieces, and it was only due to the fact that all the smoking carriages were crowded that they went further up the platform and secured a seat nearer the middle of the train.

Country Chemists in Melbourne during the month included Messrs. C. A. Graves, Sale; E. G. Malyon, Ballarat; L. Eason, Tatura; M. F. Nugent, Elmore; F. Damyon, Woodend; J. A. Kay and R. W. Maxwell, Traralgon; W. H. Andrews, Healesville; G. P. Philpots, Castlemaine; R. S. Younger, Warrnambool; and J. F. Ogle, Maryborough.

The Watson estate properties included the chemist's shop occupied by Mr. James Lacey, 171 Bourke-street, at a rental of £250 per year. The property has a frontage of 22ft. 9in., and a depth of 89ft. 7in. through to Melbourne-place. It was purchased at the auction by Dr. M. A. Schalit for £1400.

Master Robert W. Maxwell, son of Mr. R. W. Maxwell, chemist, Traralgon, was on July 18 presented with a bronze clasp by the Royal Humane Society of Victoria for saving another life from drowning in the Mitchell River, Bairnsdale. Master Maxwell, who is a sturdy little youth of eight years of age, was previously awarded the bronze medal of the Society for saving a boy from drowning.

The Most Worshipful the Grand Master of the Freemasons of Victoria has decided to appoint R.W. Bro. C. J. Barrow, P.D.G.M., to the office of Grand Secretary, rendered vacant owing to the retirement, on account of ill health, of R.W. Bro. John Braim, P.D.G.M. Mr. Barrow is a member of the firm of Messrs. Barrow and Pearcey, who for many years past have been the solicitors to the Pharmacy Board and Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Barrow will devote all his time to his new duties, and the partnership with Mr. Pearcey has been dissolved by mutual content.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Kernot.—On the 25th June, at "Dhu Verne," Stawell, Florence May, wife of William Edwin Kernot, chemist, Stawell.

Woodhouse.—On the 5th July, at 43 Fitzroy-street, St. Kilda George Woodhouse, dearly beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth Woodhouse, aged 75 years. A colonist of 55 years.

Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Swanston-street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, the 17th August, at 11 o'clock a.m.

To consider the change of the Society's name.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW,
Secretary.

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Cuming, Smith & Co.'s

"Sickle Brand" **FORMALIN?**

It is one of the products made at our new Wood Distillation Works at Warburton. It is recommended by all the authorities in the States and other parts of the World for the treatment of

IRISH POTATO BLIGHT,

and other diseases of potatoes, and is being at the present time largely used by our farmers for that purpose.

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it is unequalled for percentage of germination of the seed, whilst doing all that is possible for any Wheat Pickle to do.

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE

it is unsurpassed.

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It is Invaluable for Telephones, preventing the spread of Infectious or Contagious Diseases.

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It counteracts every kind of Unpleasant Odor by Removing it, not by creating another stronger smell "Sickle" Brand FORMALIN when diluted with water, may be sprinkled or sprayed about in bedrooms kitchens, cellars, etc., imparting a freshness to the atmosphere wherever it may be foul or close, and will do no harm to walls or furniture.

Write to us for Leaflets, giving all Particulars. POST FREE.

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QUIBELL'S
KEROL DISINFECTANT.

KEROL is non-poisonous.

KEROL is from 10 to 35 times more powerful than Carbolic Acid according to the organism selected.

KEROL does not stain Linen. (Household and Hospital Work !)

KEROL has a pleasant odour.

KEROL can be used in conjunction with Soap.

KEROL can be sprayed on wall papers and delicate fabrics without leaving a stain.

KEROL can be mixed with white-wash without losing its efficiency. (Farm, Station and Dairy Work ! !)

Here is a letter about **KEROL** which everyone ought to read——and remember.

MESSRS. DALGETY & Co. LTD. Sydney.

University of Sydney, December 14th, 1908.

REPORT upon the **CARBOLIC CO-EFFICIENT** for Bacillus Typhosus of the **KEROL** in the drum marked for indentification.

The test was performed with a culture of Bacillus Typhosus which gave well marked Widal reactions with cases of Typhoid Fever.

$$\text{Carbolic Acid co-efficient } \frac{1400}{100} = 14.$$

The co-efficient for Bacillus Typhosus is 14, or, in other words, so far as these tests show, this **KEROL is 14 times as powerful a germicide for Bacillus Typhosus as Carbolic Acid is.**

(Sgd) T. P. ANDERSON STUART. M.D., LL.D.
(Sgd.) HENRY G. CHAPMAN, M.D.

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DALGETY & CO. Ltd.

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE, and Principal New Zealand Cities.

QUIBELL'S DISINFECTANTS are Obtainable Everywhere.

In 8 oz. Bottles, Pint, Quart, and Half-Gallon Tins.

THIS ATTRACTIVE CABINET GIVEN AWAY

With 2 gross Diamond Dyes. Complete Assortment.

WRITE US FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

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Are the Standard of the World, and always give perfect results. It's a satisfaction to the trade to sell a line under such conditions.

The New Direction Book on DIAMOND DYES furnishes all necessary particulars about dyeing any fabric any color. Give us the name of your wholesaler, and we will send a supply for your trade.

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398-400 SWANSTON STREET (North End), MELBOURNE.

Interior of Chemist's Shop, fitted by us, at Malvern.

TELEPHONE 3199.

A Delightful Revelation.

The value of senna as a laxative is well known to the medical profession, but to the physician accustomed to the ordinary senna preparations, the gentle yet sufficient action of the pure laxative principles correctly obtained and scientifically combined with a pleasant aromatic syrup of California figs is a delightful revelation.

This pleasant, gentle laxative known under the title of

California Syrup of Figs

has for many years past been entrusted by physicians for domestic use because of its non-irritant and non-debilitating character, its wide range of usefulness, and its freedom from every objectionable quality. It is well and generally known that the component parts of California Syrup of Figs are as follows:—

Syrup of California Figs... ... ... 3 fluid drachms
Aromatic Elixir of Senna (Fl. extr. senna, essence of cassia, cloves and mint) manufactured by our original method, known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only ... 1 fluid drachm
Each tablespoonful represents the strength of forty-five grains of senna.

Its production satisfies the demand of the profession for a pharmaceutical laxative of agreeable quality and high standard, and it is, therefore, a scientific accomplishment of value, as our method ensures that perfect purity and uniformity of product required by the careful physician. It is a laxative which physicians may sanction for family use because its constituents are known to the profession, and the remedy itself proven to be prompt and reliable in its action, acceptable to the taste and never followed by the slightest debilitation.

Its Ethical Character.

California Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, and has been mentioned favourably as a laxative, in the medical literature of the age, by some of the most eminent living authorities. The method of manufacture is known to us only, but we have always informed the profession fully as to its component parts. It is, therefore, not a secret remedy, and we make no empirical claims for it. The value of the senna, as a laxative, is too well known to physicians to call for any special comment, but in this scientific age it is important to get it in its best and most acceptable form and f the choicest quality, which we are enabled to offer in California Syrup of Figs, as our facilities and equipment are exceptional and our best efforts devoted to the one purpose.

As a safeguard to their patients against the many imitations put upon the market under the common term of Syrup of Figs, we invite physicians, when prescribing, to specify in full—

California Syrup of Figs (Syr. Fici. Cal.).

Sold throughout Australia in two sizes, **1/3** *and* **1/11.**

California Fig Syrup Co.

Australian Branch: 5 & 7 Barrack Street, SYDNEY.

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In the medical treatment of most Throat Affections a simple & effective method of local application is a necessity.

The exigencies of modern practice demand the employment of a large variety of drugs in a soothing and demulcent form.

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Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th. Red Gum, 2 grs.

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Eucalyptus, ½ minim of the Oil. Red Gum, gr. 1.

No. 28. COMPOUND GUAIACUM.
Guaiacum, gr. 1. Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Red Gum, gr. ½.

No. 29. COMPOUND RHATANY.
Extract of Rhatany, grs. 2. Cocaine Hydrochlor., gr. 1/20th.

No. 38. CHLORATE OF POTASH, BORAX AND COCAINE.
Chlorate of Potash, grs. 2. Borax, gr. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

No. 54. MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1.

No. 56. MENTHOL, EUCALYPTUS AND COCAINE.
Menthol, gr. 1/20th. Eucalyptus Oil, min. 1. Cocaine, gr. 1/20th.

1/- Box of any variety, with detailed list, free to Medical Men in Australasia.

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The New Backache and Kidney Pill.

ALREADY IN GREAT DEMAND,
WHICH IS INCREASING DAILY.

Shows a Handsome Profit to the Retailer.

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FOR BACKACHE
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It is easily digested, causing no flatulence or distention.

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REQUIRES NO SHAKING DOWN.

A 30 SEC. CLINICAL THERMOMETER RESET IN AN INSTANT!

The Greatest Time-Saving and Tube-Saving Invention in Clinical Thermometers is

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Literally - "I PUSH BACK."

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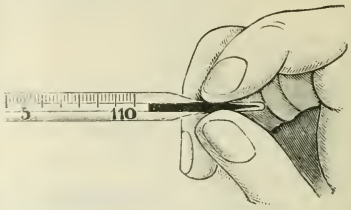

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In Straight Lengths.

Surgeons should see John Milne's Name on every package of these most reliable and convenient patented Ligatures, so as to avoid purchasing cheap and inferior imitations.

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We have just introduced a specially woven Gauze which is used as a basis for the above. It is uniformly absorbent, very soft, closely and evenly woven, and most economical in use, and goes twice or thrice as far as the gauze usually supplied. We medicate it with any antiseptic, and pack in one, three and six yard air-tight boxes and jars, if desired "Moist" it can be so supplied.

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REMARKABLE FOR ITS POPULARITY.
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RECOMMENDS ITSELF.

Is Efficacious, Economical, Cleanses the Teeth, Perfumes the Breath and is a Reliable and Pleasant Dentifrice.

In Collapsible Tubes, ONE SHILLING each.

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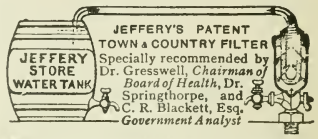
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Specially recommended by Dr. Gresswell, *Chairman of Board of Health*, Dr. Springthorpe, and C. R. Blackett, Esq. *Government Analyst*

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IT IS GOT UP IN ATTRACTIVE STYLE AND BEARS A GOOD PROFIT.

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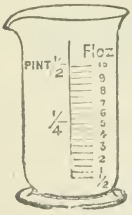

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For Delicate, Sensitive, Irritable Skins.

In boxes of 3, 12 & 36 tablets.

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For Itching, Face Spots Sunburn, Mosquito Bites and all Skin Irritation.

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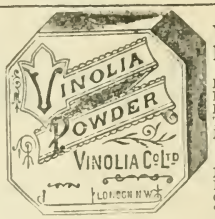

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In White, Pink and Cream Tints.

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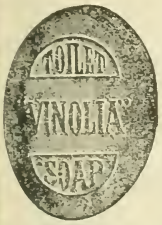

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Perfumed with the choicest Otto of Roses.

In boxes of 3 and 36 tablets.

Vinolia Shaving Soap.

Does not cause blotches under the chin.

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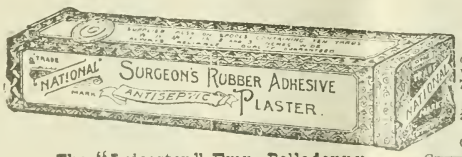
Your Wholesale House Can Supply You.

ST. DALMAS' "LEICESTER" MEDICAL PLASTERS



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On Spools containing 10 yards:—

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Per doz. Spools

On scarlet felt. Perfectly reliable.

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The Original "Ready to Mix" Phosphorus Poison.

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A Strychnine-Jam Poison. Specially prepared for skin getters, and those without poison carts.

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Cheaper than most, and better than any.

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In Tubes Peppermint flavour, with Chlorate of Potash base.

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The Rheumatism Cure.

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are specially adapted for the Colonial Markets, as the saving in freight and packing is very great, they are full-size Towels reduced by pressure into so small a compass that each Towel is supplied in a separate box, 2 to 2½ inches long, this means

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Made in 3 Sizes
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FIRST ORDER OF MERIT,
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FIRST ORDER OF MERIT,
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The *Lancet* describes it as

"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

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Can be obtained from all Wholesale Houses and Shippers, or from

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Pharmacy Board Notices.

MEDICAL ACT 1890, PART III.
THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

AS required by Section 88, Sub-section 4 of the "Medical Act 1890," Part III., is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, Swanston Street, Melbourne, in MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

The Next Examination, MONDAY and TUESDAY, 5th and 6th SEPT., 1910.

The following are the subjects :—

Latin.—Grammar; translation of simple sentences from English into Latin, translation into English of two paragraphs from Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Book I., or two from Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

In each examination paper two passages from both of the authors will be given, but a candidate will be required to translate only two passages from Cæsar or two from Virgil.

English.—Grammar and composition. *The University Text Book in English, viz., "English Ideals," by Hansen and Hart.*

The same portions of the Text Book that are required to be memorised for the Junior Public Examination, will be required at the Preliminary Examination.

Arithmetic.—First four rules simple and compound vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and compound proportion. Thorough knowledge of the British and metrical system of weights and measures.

Geometry.—The first book of Euclid.

Algebra.—So far as simple equations.

(Quality of handwriting to be taken into account in awarding marks.)

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with the Fee of One Guinea, TEN DAYS prior to the date fixed for the examination. Candidates must state, on entering, whether they wish to be examined at Melbourne, Ballarat or Bendigo.

The attention of Apprentices is directed to Clause 42 of the Regulations to the Medical Act, which obliges indentures to be registered within three months of their execution.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY AND CHEMISTRY AND PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MELBOURNE.

THE EXAMINATION of Students who have attended the Lectures in the above subjects will be held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th DEC., 1910, at 10 a.m. The Examination Fee of Two Guineas must be paid ten days before that date.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the College of Pharmacy.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Clause 40 of the Regulations of "The Medical Act 1900," Part III., an EXAMINATION IN PRACTICAL PHARMACY before the Board will be held at the College of Pharmacy on the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th SEPT., 1910, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Candidates must give to the Registrar written notice of their intention to present themselves, together with their Indentures of Apprenticeship, the Certificates required by Section 88, Subdivision 4, of "The Medical Act 1890," Part III. and the Fee of Three Guineas, ten days prior to the day of examination.

HARRY SHILLINGLAW, Registrar.

Office of the Pharmacy Board, Swanston Street, Melbourne

THE MODIFIED EXAMINATION,

REQUIRED by Sub-division 4 of Section 88 of "The Medical Act 1890," is held at the COLLEGE OF PHARMACY Every QUARTER,

Next Examination 7th and 8th SEPT, 1910, at 10 o'clock a.m.

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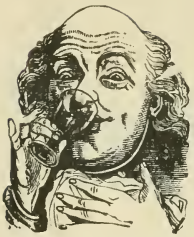

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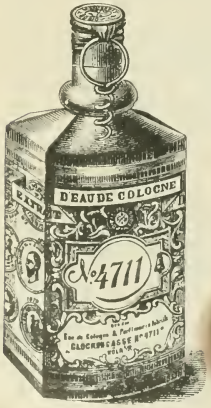

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